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1986 Economic Profile of Minnesota

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FOREWARD

At certain junctures, all businesses consider where to locate their operations in order to maximize results. The choice is not a simple one, often muddied by a lack of data, the multitude of factors to be considered and the unique way each business must weigh them.

The purpose of the Economic Profile of Minnesota is to assist businesses with these choices by providing broad state and regional information most relevant to their location decision. Minnesota data on eighty-two separate items are presented, with comparisons made with the United States, the North Central region and/or other states. The booklet is organized into nine sections, each covering a major factor affecting a firm's input costs or markets: Demographics, Industry Mix, Basic Industries, Transportation, Resources, Government, Labor, Education and Quality of Life. Due to this comprehensive scope of topics, the profile can also serve as a primer on the Minnesota economy.

Within the publication, no conclusions or overall rankings are attempted, for we recognize that each company's decision rests on its specific situation. We believe the facts will speak for themselves: Minnesota is a good place to live, work and do business.

In all cases, the profile contains information which is the most recent available at the time of publication. In most cases, figures are from the last few years, the exceptions being those drawn from special censuses. The U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions of regions are used throughout. The original information source is cited by each table along with select definitions and methodology clarifications. When data is available for only forty-eight states, it is the states of Alaska and Hawaii which are missing.

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TABLE 1.1: POPULATION, HOUSEHOLDS AND ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE, 1970 TO 2000

NUMBER (in thousands)

	1970 Census	1980 Census	1984 Estimate	1990 Projection	2000 Projection
POPULATION					
Minnesota	3,806	4,076	4,162	4,353	4,489
North Central	56,589	58,866	59,117	60,265	59,714
United States	203,302	226,546	236,158	249,203	267,462
MN as % of US	1.87	1.80	1.76	1.75	1.68
MN as % of NC	6.73	6.92	7.04	7.22	7.52
HOUSEHOLDS					
Minnesota	1,154	1,445	1,519	-	-
North Central	17,537	20,858	21,543	-	-
United States	63,450	80,136	85,765	-	-

ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE

	1970-1980	1980-1984	Proj. 1980-1990	Proj. 1990-2000
POPULATION				
Minnesota	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.3
North Central	0.4	0.1	0.2	-0.1
United States	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.7
HOUSEHOLDS				
Minnesota	2.5	1.3	-	-
North Central	1.9	0.8	-	-
United States	2.6	1.8	-	-

SOURCE: US Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25

* Population growth in Minnesota has exceeded that of the North Central region since 1970, but has lagged behind that of the United States.

* The decrease in Minnesota's population growth rate from the 1970s to the 1980s has not been as sharp as in the North Central region.

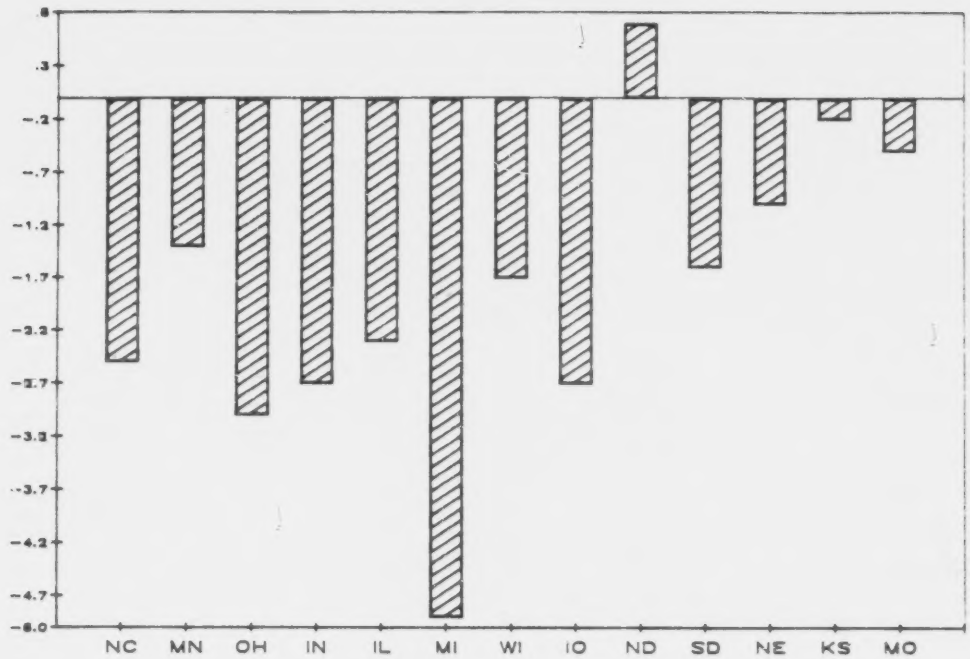
* The difference in growth rates between Minnesota and the United States is expected to narrow for the remainder of this century.

* By the year 2000, Minnesota will contain a much larger share of the North Central region's population than it does now.

* The number of households has grown faster than population in all three areas during the 1970-1984 period.

* The gap between Minnesota and United States household growth is less than the population change differential, implying that household formation for the state exceeds national figures.

TABLE 1.2: NET MIGRATION RATES, 1980 TO 1984



	NET MIGRATION (thousands)	NET MIGRATION RATE		NET MIGRATION (thousands)	NET MIGRATION RATE
NORTH CENTRAL	-1,459	-2.5%			
			Wisconsin	-80	-1.7%
MINNESOTA	**-58**	**-1.4**	Iowa	-80	-2.7
			North Dakota	+5	0.7
Ohio	-329	-3.0	South Dakota	-11	-1.6
Indiana	-147	-2.7	Nebraska	-16	-1.0
Illinois	-261	-2.3	Kansas	-6	-0.2
Michigan	-451	-4.9	Missouri	-26	-0.5

SOURCE: US Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25

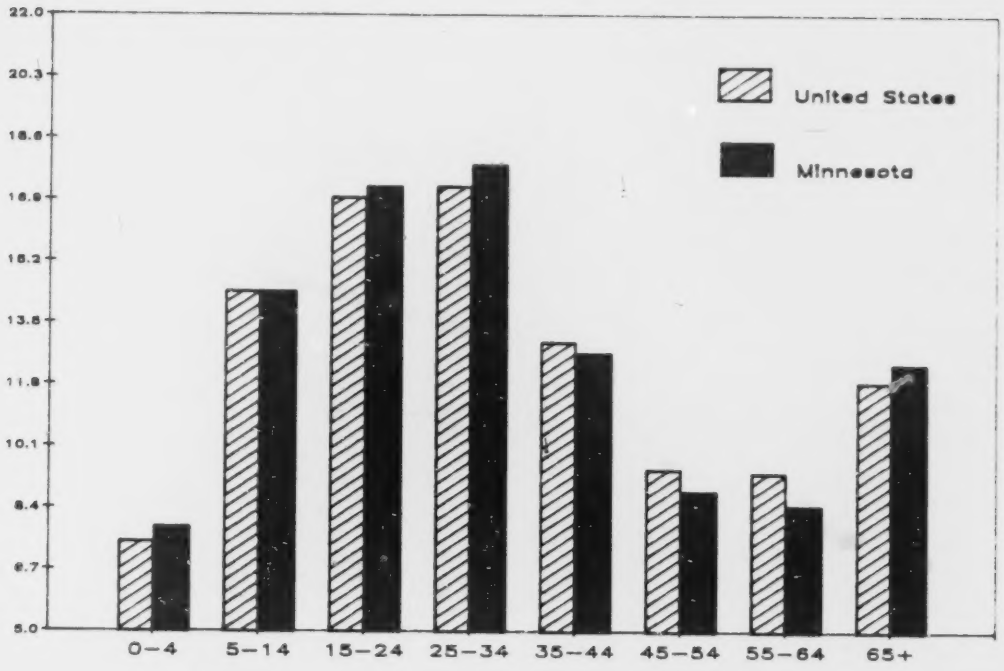
* Minnesota experienced a net out-migration of 58,000 people between 1980 and 1984.

* Minnesota's four-year rate of net migration shows less net outflow than the North Central region.

* Of the twelve North Central states, seven have displayed more net out-migration than Minnesota over the 1980 to 1984 period.

* Only one state in the North Central region, North Dakota, exhibited net in-migration between 1980 and 1984.

TABLE 1.3: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE, 1984



	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
MINNESOTA	7.9%	14.4%	17.3%	17.9%	12.7%	8.9%	8.5%	12.4%
UNITED STATES	7.5%	14.4%	17.0%	17.3%	13.0%	9.5%	9.4%	11.9%

SOURCE: US Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25

* The age distribution of Minnesota's population is very similar to that of the United States.

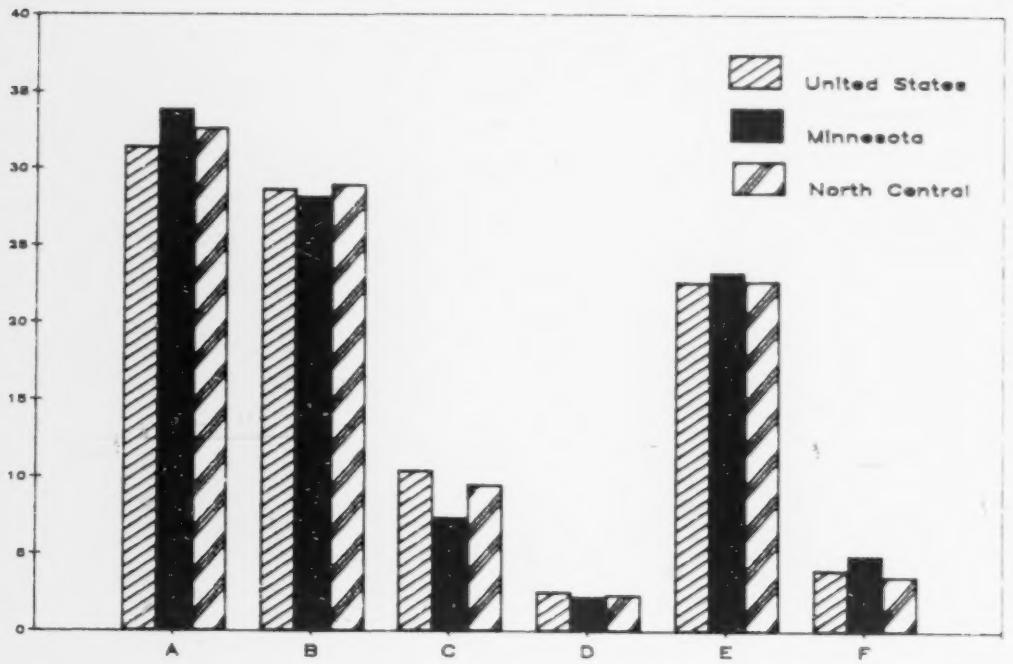
* In every bracket encompassing ages zero to thirty-four, Minnesota's population share is equal to or greater than the nation's.

* The twenty-five to thirty-four age group is not only Minnesota's largest, but also contains the highest proportion relative to the United States.

* In each of the three brackets covering ages thirty-five to sixty-four, the relative share of the population found in Minnesota is lower than the national distribution.

* The elderly, those aged sixty-five and older, make up 12.4 percent of Minnesota's population, a higher proportion than that of the United States.

TABLE 1.4: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, 1980



	A Married - Children	B Married-No Children	C Female Headed	D Male Headed	E One-Person Household	F Unrelated Individuals
United States	31.48%	28.69%	10.46%	2.61%	22.70%	4.06%
North Central	32.66	29.00	9.54	2.39	22.78	3.63
Minnesota	33.89	28.22	7.40	2.28	23.34	4.98

SOURCE: US Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population

* The largest household type is that of married couples with children, of which Minnesota has a significantly higher proportion than either the U.S. or North Central region.

* Both the nation and the region have a far greater proportion of female headed households with no spouse present than Minnesota does.

* Minnesota has a slightly greater share of one-person households than the nation or North Central region.

* Minnesota is atypical in its high share of unrelated individuals forming households. This catch-all group, predominantly young, includes both unmarried couples and roommates of the same sex.

TABLE 1.5: PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME AND EFFECTIVE BUYING INCOME, 1984/1985

	PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME 1985	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD EBI 1984	RANK
UNITED STATES	$13,451	$25,496	
1 Alaska	17,756	36,028	1
2 Connecticut	17,627	34,107	2
3 New Jersey	16,368	32,556	3
4 Massachusetts	15,790	29,471	5
5 Maryland	15,356	28,976	6
6 California	15,255	28,348	8
7 New York	15,237	27,161	14
8 Colorado	14,413	26,549	19
9 Illinios	14,397	28,542	7
10 Delaware	14,337	28,023	10
11 New Hampshire	14,308	27,648	11
12 Virginia	14,164	27,170	13
13 MINNESOTA	**14,071**	**27,037**	**16**
14 Kansas	14,046	26,762	17
15 Nevada	13,981	24,526	27
16 Nebraska	13,699	24,698	26
17 Rhode Island	13,592	26,622	18
18 Hawaii	13,542	30,724	4
19 Florida	13,397	22,338	38
20 Michigan	13,298	27,111	15
21 Washington	13,267	25,694	22
22 Texas	13,165	26,004	20
23 North Dakota	13,034	27,398	12
24 Ohio	12,979	25,433	23
25 Pennsylvania	12,959	25,213	24
26 Wyoming	12,955	28,191	9
27 Wisconsin	12,883	25,695	21
28 Missouri	12,784	24,002	29
29 Iowa	12,779	23,963	30
30 Arizona	12,454	22,658	36
31 Indiana	12,276	24,802	25
32 Oregon	12,165	22,796	33
33 Georgia	12,158	23,393	31
34 Oklahoma	12.103	22,913	32
35 Vermont	11,599	22,235	40
36 Maine	11,423	22,359	37
37 North Carolina	11,314	21,823	41
38 South Dakota	11,207	22,304	39
39 Louisiana	11,015	22,745	34
40 Tennessee	10,934	21,328	45
41 New Mexico	10,741	21,529	43
42 Montana	10,728	21,546	42
43 Idaho	10,605	22,705	35
44 Kentucky	10,585	21,373	44
45 South Carolina	10,514	20,969	46
46 Alabama	10,510	19,846	48
47 Arkansas	10,180	19,018	49
48 Utah	10,166	24,263	28
49 West Virginia	10,112	20,183	47
50 Mississippi	9,035	18,099	50

SOURCES: US Dept of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, April 1986
Sales and Marketing Management, Annual Survey of Buying Power, 1985
(In contrast to per capita personal income, median household effective buying income considers the household as the buying unit and accounts only for funds at their disposal for consumer purchases.)

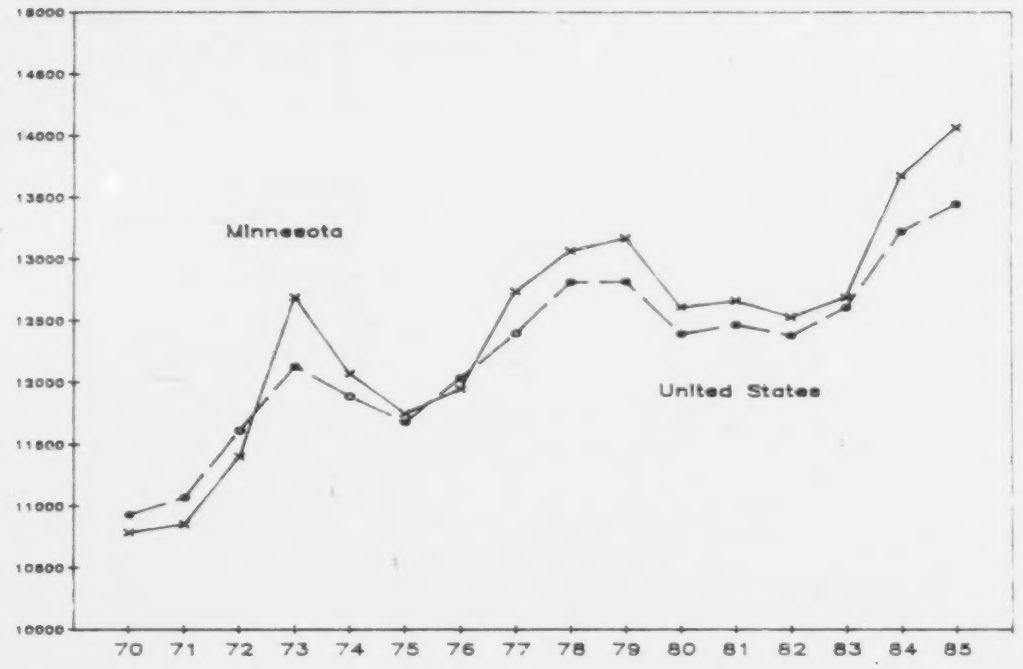
* Minnesota is in the top third of all states in both per capita personal income and household effective buying power.

* Minnesota's median household effective buying income was $27,037 in 1984, six percent higher than the United States average.

* Of the twelve North Central states, only one, Illinois, ranks ahead of Minnesota in each measure of well-being.

* Minnesota's rank in effective buying power may be lower than its rank in per capita personal income due to smaller average household size than in other states.

TABLE 1.6: REAL PERSONAL INCOME PER CAPITA (1985 DOLLARS), 1970 TO 1985



YEAR	REAL INCOME PER CAPITA		PERCENT CHANGE	
	U.S.	MN	U.S.	MN
70	$10,929	$10,785	0.3	1.1
71	11,068	10,853	1.3	0.6
72	11,610	11,402	4.9	5.1
73	12,128	12,692	4.5	11.3
74	11,885	12,072	-2.0	-4.9
75	11,677	11,749	-1.7	-2.7
76	12,032	11,947	3.0	1.7
77	12,398	12,741	3.0	6.6
78	12,815	13,071	3.4	2.6
79	12,821	13,176	0.0	0.8
80	12,395	12,614	-3.3	-4.3
81	12,472	12,668	0.6	0.4
82	12,385	12,537	-0.7	-1.0
83	12,613	12,698	1.8	1.3
84	13,228	13,683	4.9	7.8
85	13,451	14,071	1.7	2.8

SOURCE: US Bureau of Economic Analysis, Local Area Personal Income

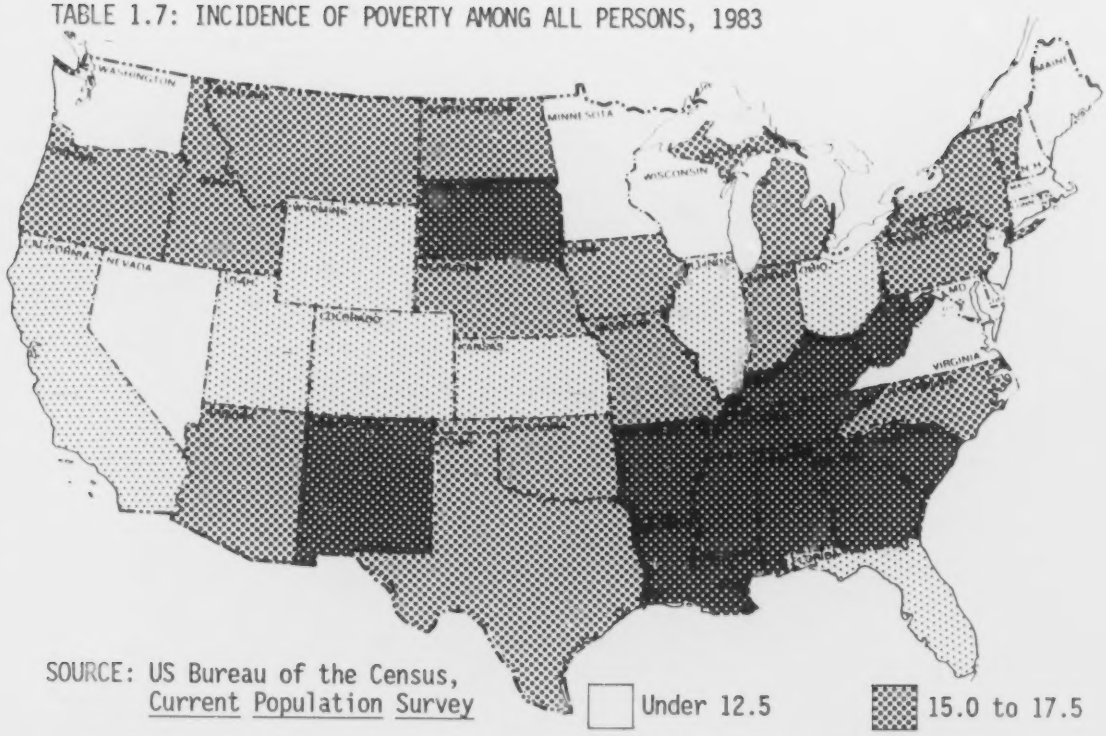
* Per capita personal income in Minnesota has exceeded that of the United States in every year since 1976.

* Minnesota's 1985 per capita personal income was 4.6 percent higher than the U.S. average, having grown faster for the second year in a row.

* Years in which the national economy is strong tend to bode well for Minnesota - in 1973, 1977 and 1984 the state gain in real per capita personal income greatly surpassed that of the nation.

* Recessionary periods usually hurt Minnesota more than the U.S., as the sharper drops in 1974, 1975, 1980 and 1982 indicate.

TABLE 1.7: INCIDENCE OF POVERTY AMONG ALL PERSONS, 1983



SOURCE: US Bureau of the Census,
Current Population Survey

Under 12.5

12.5 to 14.9

15.0 to 17.5

Over 17.5

UNITED STATES 15.21%

1 Massachusetts	7.66	18 Ohio	13.60	35 Iowa	16.63
2 New Hampshire	8.10	19 Utah	14.18	36 Missouri	16.75
3 Delaware	8.60	20 Illinois	14.34	37 Michigan	16.77
4 Maryland	8.60	21 Rhode Island	14.83	38 Oklahoma	16.86
5 Connecticut	8.69	22 Florida	14.87	39 Idaho	17.26
6 Nevada	9.77	23 California	14.89	40 Kentucky	18.00
7 Wisconsin	10.60	24 North Dakota	15.04	41 South Dakota	18.10
8 Washington	10.87	25 Montana	15.15	42 Georgia	18.78
9 New Jersey	10.96	26 Nebraska	15.29	43 Tennessee	20.09
10 Virginia	11.42	27 Pennsylvania	15.52	44 South Carolina	20.96
11 MINNESOTA	**12.24**	28 Vermont	15.60	45 Arkansas	21.59
12 Maine	12.35	29 Texas	15.74	46 Louisiana	21.65
13 Colorado	12.59	30 New York	15.86	47 West Virginia	22.58
14 Alaska	12.68	31 North Carolina	15.95	48 Alabama	22.94
15 Wyoming	12.70	32 Indiana	16.12	49 New Mexico	24.15
16 Hawaii	13.41	33 Oregon	16.57	50 Mississippi	26.97
17 Kansas	13.50	34 Arizona	16.61		

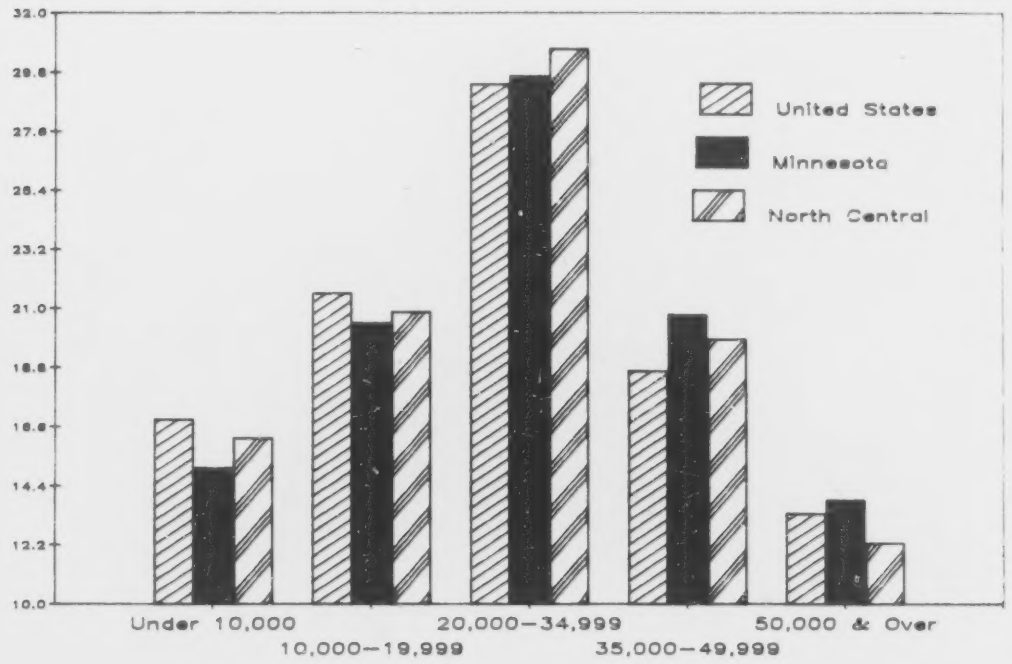
* Minnesota is slightly above the United States in average income, yet far below the U.S. in the share of people deemed in poverty.

* Minnesota's poverty rate has increased from 8.05% in 1978, but the national rate also has risen proportionally over the same period.

* The most widespread instances of poverty occur in the South and its lowest incidence is along the East Coast from Virginia to Maine.

* Minnesota is one of only four states outside the Atlantic Seaboard to have a poverty rate below 12.5 percent.

TABLE 1.8: PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME GROUP, 1984



EFFECTIVE BUYING INCOME

	Under $10,000	$10,000-19,999	$20,000-34,999	$35,000-49,999	$50,000 & Over
United States	16.9	21.6	29.4	18.7	13.4
North Central	16.2	20.9	30.7	19.9	12.3
Minnesota	15.1	20.5	29.7	20.8	13.9

SOURCE: Sales and Marketing Management, Annual Survey of Buying Power, 1985

* Minnesota and the United States have nearly identical proportions of middle-class households (those with $20,000 to $35,000 in income).

* One of Minnesota's greatest differences from the United States and North Central region is its much lower share of households with income less than $10,000.

* The state also deviates widely from the nation and the region in its greater preponderance of households in the upper-middle-income range ($35,000 to $50,000).

* Minnesota has a much higher share of its residents in the upper income category ($50,000 & more) than the North Central region.

TABLE 2.1: NUMBER OF MINNESOTA BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS BY INDUSTRY GROUP, 1977 AND 1985

	ESTABLISHMENTS		
	1977	1985	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL	81,113	101,466	25.1
Agriculture	1,512	1,924	27.2
Mining	183	199	8.7
Construction	9,916	11,131	12.3
Manufacturing	5,800	7,225	24.6
Transportation and Utilities	4,175	5,037	20.6
Trade	31,946	37,400	17.1
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	7,353	9,150	24.4
Services	20,228	29,400	45.3

SOURCE: MN Dept of Jobs & Training, ES-202 data (Establishments represent reporting units of firms with payroll employment covered under Unemployment Insurance law. Data is from first quarter of each year.)

* In 1985, Minnesota had more than one hundred thousand business units that employ workers, an increase of twenty thousand from 1977.

* The twenty-five percent increase in establishments since 1977 is similar to the twenty-three percent growth in employment over the same period.

* Trade, services and the financial industries account for over three-fourths of all business units. Manufacturing has less than ten percent of the total.

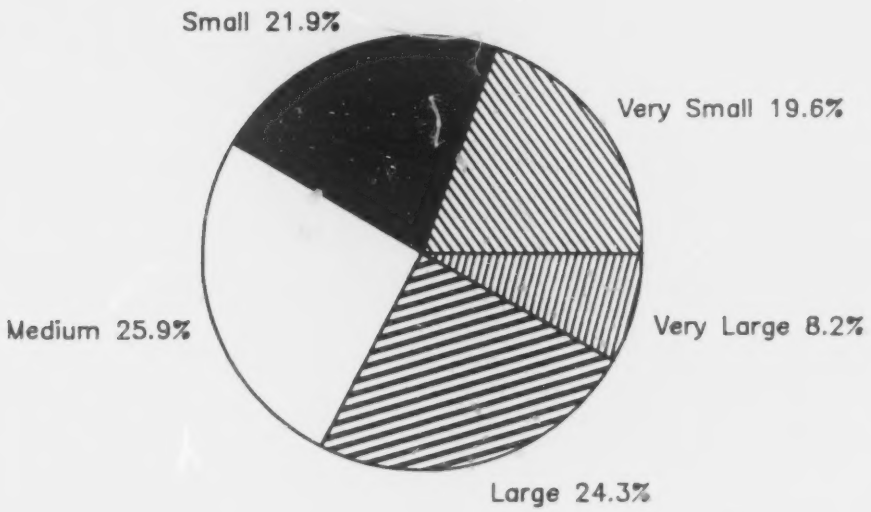
* The largest increase in the number of establishments and most rapid rate of growth from 1977 to 1985 occurred in the service sector.

* The manufacturing sector displayed a twenty-five percent rise in establishments, higher than its employment growth of fourteen percent. This implies a decrease in the average unit size.

* At a rate of less than twenty-five percent, the growth in establishments has been moderate for finance/insurance/real estate despite the large employment increase of thirty-four percent for the same period.

* The number of operating units has remained the most stable in the mining and construction industries while close to half of the net establishment growth has occurred in the service sector.

TABLE 2.2: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MINNESOTA BUSINESSES BY GROSS SALES, 1984



SIZE CLASS	LEVEL OF GROSS SALES	NUMBER	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Very Small	Less Than $1,000	23,058	19.6%
Small	$1,000 to $9,999	25,748	21.9%
Medium	$10,000 to $99,999	30,465	25.9%
Large	$100,000 to $1,000,000	28,558	24.3%
Very Large	More Than $1,000,000	9,624	8.2%
ALL ESTABLISHMENTS		117,453	100.0%

SOURCE: MN Dept of Revenue (Businesses refer to all establishments which file sales tax.)

* According to sales tax receipts, there are 117,453 establishments doing business in the State of Minnesota.

* A large number of businesses are found in each of the five size classes, with no one grouping dominant.

* The largest number of Minnesota businesses are of medium size, with annual gross sales between $10,000 and $99,999.

* Two-thirds of all business est-establishments in Minnesota have gross sales of less than $100,000.

* The number of business establishments drops off beyond gross annual sales of $1,000,000.

* Less than ten percent of all Minnesota businesses fall into the category of sales greater than $1,000,000.

TABLE 2.3: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY GROUP, 1977 AND 1984

	MINNESOTA		UNITED STATES	
	1977	1984	1977	1984
Agriculture	8.05	4.28	2.67	2.43
Mining	1.11	0.79	1.54	1.61
Construction	6.05	5.25	5.88	5.41
Manufacturing	23.84	25.28	26.19	23.75
Transportation/ Communication/ Public Utilities	7.79	7.83	7.58	7.53
Wholesale Trade	7.98	7.80	6.54	6.70
Retail Trade	10.26	9.54	10.16	9.56
Finance/Insurance/ Real Estate	5.51	6.33	5.62	6.44
Services	14.91	18.90	16.51	20.25
Government	14.50	14.00	17.32	16.34

SOURCE: US Bureau of Economic Analysis, Quarterly Personal Income by Major Source and Earnings by Industry (Earnings is that portion of personal income generated by wages and salaries measured on an industry-by-industry basis.)

* Manufacturing commands the largest share of industry earnings in both Minnesota and the United States, significantly higher than the next largest sector, services.

* From 1977 to 1984, the state's share of earnings derived from manufacturing grew as the nation's shrunk. Minnesota now has a greater proportion of its earnings from this sector than the United States.

* The share of earnings coming from agriculture, mining, construction and government has declined in recent years.

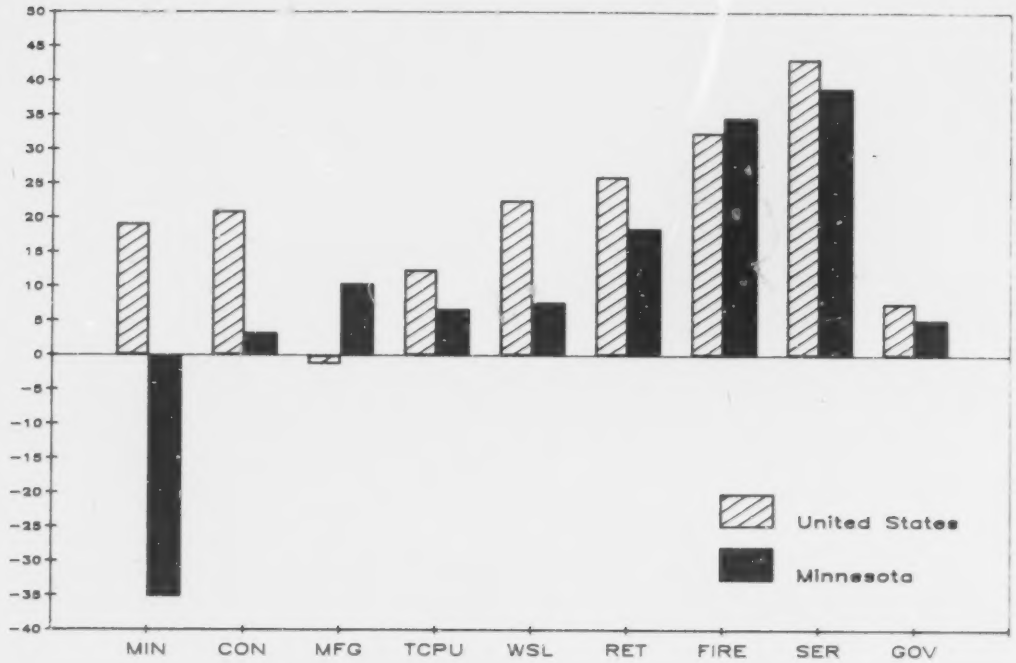
* The Minnesota agriculture sector (farm income, agricultural services and forestry/fisheries) contributes a much higher share to earnings than its U.S. counterpart.

* Mining, which includes oil, gas, coal and minerals as well as iron ore, adds a lower share to earnings in Minnesota than in the nation.

* Both services and government represent a smaller share of total earnings in Minnesota than in the U.S.

* The service sector's share of income has increased fastest of all industries over the seven years.

TABLE 2.4: PERCENT CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY GROUP, 1977 TO 1985



	MINNESOTA EMPLOYMENT (in thousands) 1977	1985	PERCENT CHANGE	U.S. EMPLOYMENT (in thousands) 1977	1985	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL	1,597	1,866	16.8	82,471	97,692	18.5
Mining	13	8	-35.2	813	969	19.2
Construction	69	71	3.3	3,851	4,661	21.0
Manufacturing	339	375	10.5	19,682	19,424	-1.3
Trans/Comm/Pub Util	92	99	6.8	4,713	5,301	12.5
Wholesale Trade	108	116	7.8	4,708	5,770	22.6
Retail Trade	296	351	18.6	13,808	17,418	26.1
Finance/Insur/Real Est	82	111	34.8	4,467	5,924	32.6
Services	312	434	39.1	15,303	21,931	43.3
Government	286	302	5.3	15,127	16,294	7.7

SOURCE: MN Dept of Jobs & Training, ES-790 program data
US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings (Table refers to payroll employment in non-agricultural industries.)

* Total employment changes in Minnesota and the United States from 1977 to 1985 were remarkably similar considering the more rapid population growth in the U.S. over that period.

* The two sectors which have grown faster in Minnesota than in the nation are finance/insurance/real estate and manufacturing. In both areas, services have added the most jobs of any sector.

TABLE 2.5: EMPLOYMENT BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, 1977 TO 1985

SIC	INDUSTRY	MINNESOTA EMPLOYMENT 1985	PERCENT CHANGE MINNESOTA	PERCENT CHANGE U.S.
	ALL MANUFACTURING	374,883	10.5%	-1.3%
20	Food and Kindred Products	44,404	-11.1	0.9
22	Textile Mill Products	2,003	-33.4	-22.8
23	Apparel	2,693	-62.3	-11.8
24	Lumber and Wood Products	12,240	5.4	-2.7
25	Furniture and Fixtures	4,591	38.9	7.0
26	Paper and Allied Products	33,186	7.2	-1.2
27	Printing and Publishing	43,036	48.9	24.5
28	Chemicals and Allied Products	8,527	33.9	-2.9
29	Petroleum and Coal Products	1,670	-1.1	-12.4
30/31	Rubber, Plastics and Leather	13,781	14.1	0.1
32	Stone, Clay and Glass	7,695	-16.0	-10.2
33	Primary Metals	6,195	-1.8	-31.0
34	Fabricated Metals	35,712	8.4	-7.0
35	Non-electrical Machinery	89,950	29.3	0.3
36	Electrical Machinery	28,288	9.5	17.5
37	Transportation Equipment	7,367	-33.4	6.3
38	Scientific Instruments	27,912	29.5	17.7
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	5,634	-28.1	-14.2

SOURCES: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings
MN Dept of Jobs and Training

* Employment in Minnesota's manufacturing sector grew by more than ten percent from 1977 to 1985, while decreasing in the United States.

* The fastest growing manufacturing industries in Minnesota during the 1977 to 1985 period were printing/publishing, furniture, chemicals, instruments and non-electrical machinery.

* Large declines occurred in the textile, apparel, stone/clay/glass and miscellaneous manufacturing industries both in Minnesota and the United States.

* From 1977 to 1985, Minnesota's percent change in employment surpassed the nation's for eleven of the eighteen manufacturing industries.

* Over the past eight years, four manufacturing industries experienced employment growth in Minnesota and declines in the rest of the country: lumber and wood, paper, chemicals and fabricated metals.

* Minnesota's largest manufacturing employer, non-electrical machinery (which includes office computing equipment), grew nearly thirty percent in in the state while remaining stable throughout the nation.

* In the 1977 to 1985 period, more than forty thousand net jobs were created in just three Minnesota manufacturing industries: printing and publishing, non-electrical machinery and scientific instruments.

TABLE 2.6: TWENTY KEY INDUSTRIES IN MINNESOTA

SIC	INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1977-84	PERCENT CHANGE 1977-84	EMPLOYMENT LEVEL 1984	LOCATION QUOTIENT 1984
357	Office and Computing Machines	18,757	39.1	47,964	4.88
805	Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	8,855	22.5	39,441	1.85
801	Offices of Physicians	5,291	21.0	25,217	1.49
275	Commercial Printing	3,716	24.3	15,318	1.75
596	Nonstore Retailers	2,984	30.0	9,933	2.06
348	Ordnance and Accessories	2,938	23.1	12,707	8.97
271	Newspapers	2,200	21.1	10,441	1.27
356	General Industrial Machinery	2,129	27.3	7,796	1.53
384	Medical Instruments and Supplies	2,084	28.2	7,390	2.30
272	Periodicals	2,079	61.6	3,377	1.70
381	Engineering and Scientific Instruments	1,728	31.3	5,526	3.72
573	Radio, Television and Music Stores	966	20.3	4,769	1.27
274	Miscellaneous Publishing	850	31.4	2,711	2.22
415	School Bus Transportation	842	16.8	5,006	3.09
278	Blankbooks and Bookbindings	805	33.1	2,434	1.88
546	Retail Bakeries	775	16.6	4,670	1.64
336	Nonferrous Foundries	691	23.4	2,949	1.83
284	Soaps, Cleaners and Toilet Goods	655	18.8	3,485	1.28
347	Metal Services	505	19.5	2,596	1.30
385	Opthalmic Goods	419	16.2	2,584	3.49

SOURCES: MN Dept of Jobs & Training, ES-202 data
US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Supplement to Employment and Earnings
(Due to disclosure restrictions at the state level and lack of detail at the national level, only those three-digit SIC industries on which information is available are included. Industries were selected by the following criteria: employment level above 2,000, employment change of fifteen percent or more, and location quotient above 1.25. The location quotient measures geographic concentration. For example, a location quotient of 2.0 would mean that that industry in Minnesota has twice the share of employment it has across the U.S.).

* The twenty industries depicted are all large, growing and more prevalent in Minnesota than in the United States.

* The designated key industries tend to cluster in a few groups: high-tech instruments and machinery, medical supplies and services, and printing/publishing.

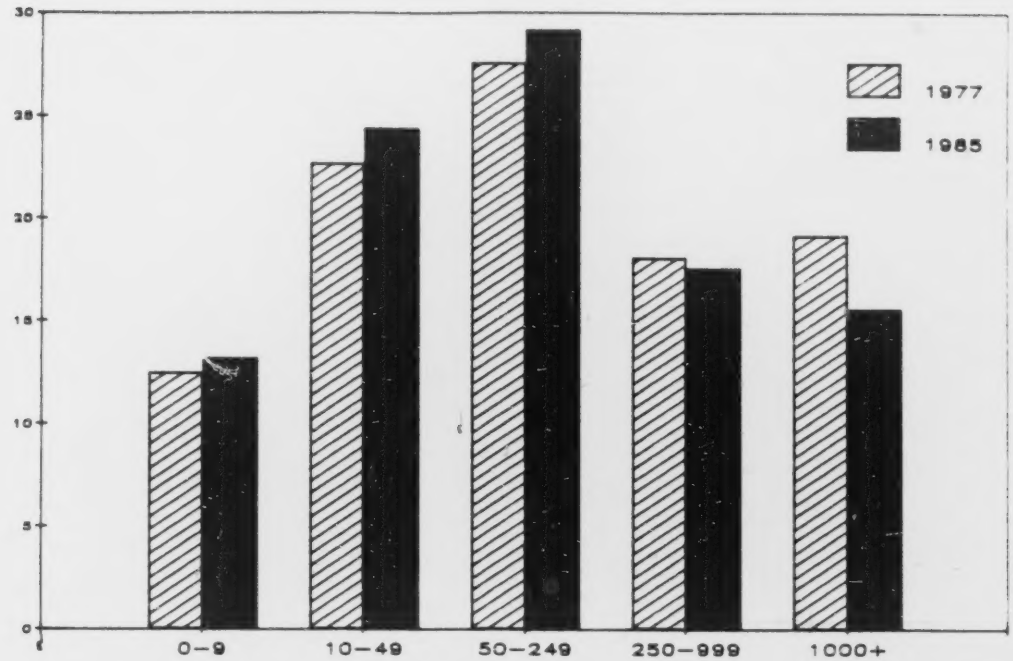
* The fastest growing industries in Minnesota are not necessarily the smallest; the six largest had growth of over twenty percent.

* Employment in office and computing machines grew by 18,757 between 1977 and 1984, more than double the number in any other industry.

* Of the twenty key industries, the fastest growing of the period was periodicals, which increased its employment by 61.6 percent.

* The two key industries most concentrated in Minnesota are ordnance and accessories, with employment nine times the U.S. average, and office and computing machines, with employment five times as prevalent here.

TABLE 2.7: DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT, FIRST QUARTERS 1977 AND 1985



	ESTABLISHMENTS		EMPLOYMENT		PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYMENT		PERCENT
	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985	CHANGE
TOTAL	84,761	106,908	1,475,429	1,767,274	100.0	100.0	19.8
1-9	63,251	79,595	184,648	233,702	12.5	13.2	26.6
10-49	16,609	21,277	334,438	431,433	22.7	24.4	29.0
50-249	4,163	5,188	407,072	515,614	27.6	29.2	26.7
250-999	604	722	266,442	311,682	18.1	17.6	17.0
1000+	134	126	282,859	274,843	19.2	15.6	-2.8

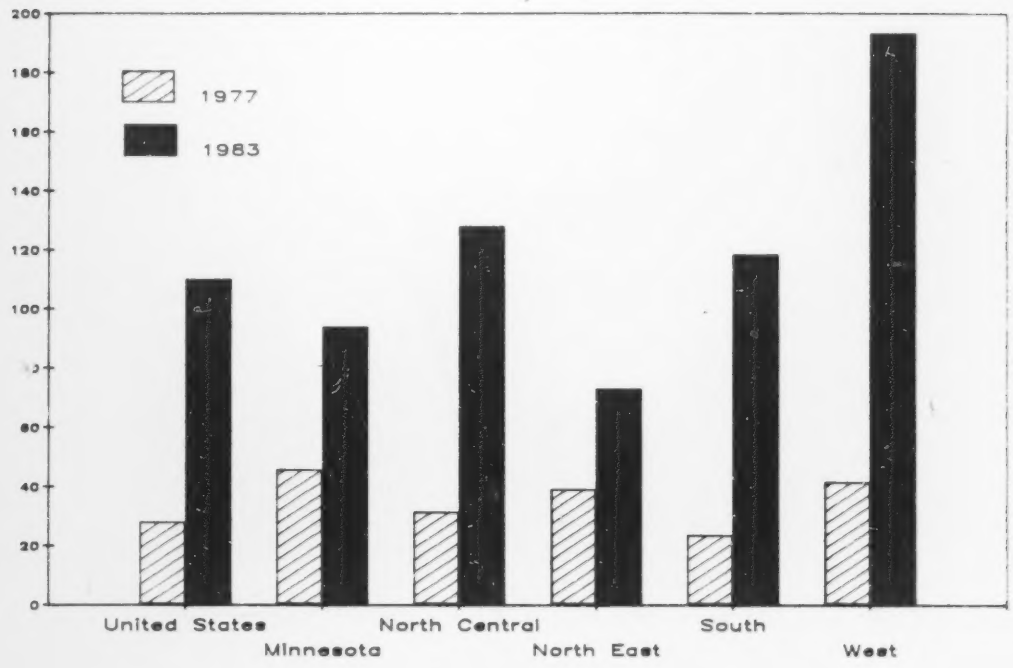
SOURCE: MN Dept of Jobs & Training, ES-202 data (Establishments represent reporting units of firms with payroll employment covered under Unemployment Insurance law.)

* Seventy-five percent of all establishments have less than ten workers, but employment in this size class is only thirteen percent of the total.

* Employment in small and medium sized establishments has grown the most during the eight year period.

* Both the number of establishments and total employment have decreased for the 1000-and-over class since the first quarter of 1977, resulting in a sharp drop in that group's share of total employment.

TABLE 2.8: BUSINESS FAILURES PER 10,000 CONCERNS, 1977 AND 1983



	MINNESOTA	UNITED STATES	NORTH EAST	NORTH CENTRAL	SOUTH	WEST
1977	45.8	28.0	39.2	31.5	23.7	41.7
1983	94.0	110.0	73.1	128.1	118.7	193.3

SOURCE: Dun & Bradstreet Corporation, The Failure Record Through 1983

* The 1983 failure rate for industrial and commercial businesses is lower in Minnesota than in either the United States or the North Central region, a reversal of the 1977 situation.

* The Northeast is the only region which had failure rates higher than the U.S. average in 1977 and lower in 1983.

* Business failures have increased throughout the nation over the six year period.

* The South and West had four to five times as many businesses failing in 1983 as in 1977. Both areas are heavily reliant upon natural resources (oil and gas, forestry, minerals) and susceptible to failure as commodity prices fall.

* The Minnesota failure rate approximately doubled between 1977 and 1983, while failures in the North Central region and the U.S. as a whole quadrupled.

TABLE 2.9: PATTERNS OF JOB GROWTH BY FIRM SIZE, 1976 TO 1982

PATTERN OF JOB GROWTH	CHANGE FROM 1976 EMPLOYMENT		FIRM SIZE BY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	PERCENT CONTRIBUTION TO NET CHANGE	
	Minnesota	United States		Minnesota	United States
Net Change	19.4%	15.6%	All Firms	100.0%	100.0%
Births	25.9	28.7	Very Small (0-19)	33.7	38.5
Expansions	26.2	22.4	Small (20-99)	15.7	14.1
Deaths	-18.7	-22.2	Medium (100-499)	7.8	9.8
Contractions	-14.0	-13.4	Large (500+)	42.8	37.6

SOURCE: Social and Scientific Systems, Inc. (under contract with U.S. Small Business Administration), "Tabulation of USLEM Data for Paired Years" (Firm size classes are assigned by overall employment level in the corporation, not that of the branch location. Job growth patterns are defined as follows:
birth = new business entity through startup, merger, or divestiture or new branch location from parent company in another state
expansion = net internal growth or new intrastate branch location
death = bankruptcy, dissolution or complete transfer to another state
contraction = net internal decline or branch closure)

* Minnesota's net employment change in the 1976 to 1982 period was 19.4 percent, higher than the U.S. growth of 15.6 percent.

* The major patterns contributing to Minnesota's relatively greater employment growth are its lower rate of firm deaths and higher rate of business expansions.

* Minnesota experienced more employment growth than the United States despite having comparatively fewer births of new firms.

* Employment losses due to firms contracting in size between 1976 and 1982 are roughly proportional in both the U.S. and Minnesota.

* In the United States, births added more to net job growth than expansions did, while in Minnesota their contributions were nearly equivalent.

* Three-fourths of net employment growth in both the United States and Minnesota occurred at both very small and large firms.

* From 1976 to 1982, less than ten percent of net job generation in Minnesota took place at companies with employment levels between 100 and 500.

* Large firms in Minnesota accounted for forty-three percent of the net change in employment over the six year period, slightly higher than the national average and the most of any size category.

TABLE 2.10: NUMBER OF LARGE CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS PER MILLION RESIDENTS, 1985

	NUMBER OF HEAD-QUARTERS	NUMBER PER MILLION RESIDENTS
UNITED STATES	500	2.12
1 Delaware	5	8.16
2 Connecticut	25	7.93
3 New York	81	4.57
4 Illinois	46	4.00
5 MINNESOTA	**16**	**3.84**
6 New Jersey	23	3.06
7 Idaho	3	3.00
8 Ohio	31	2.88
9 Pennsylvania	34	2.86
10 Missouri	14	2.80
11 Texas	37	2.31
12 California	57	2.22
13 Massachusetts	12	2.07
14 Oklahoma	6	1.82
15 North Carolina	10	1.62
16 Virginia	9	1.60
17 Colorado	5	1.57
18 Michigan	14	1.54
18 Georgia	9	1.54
20 Washington	6	1.38
21 Arkansas	3	1.28
22 Nebraska	2	1.25
23 Maryland	5	1.15
24 Oregon	3	1.12
25 Kentucky	4	1.07
26 Tennessee	5	1.06
27 Rhode Island	1	1.04
28 Florida	11	1.00
29 Hawaii	1	0.96
30 Kansas	2	0.82
31 Indiana	4	0.73
32 Arizona	2	0.66
33 Wisconsin	3	0.63
34 Utah	1	0.61
35 Alabama	2	0.50
36 Louisiana	1	0.22
Alaska	0	0.00
Wyoming	0	0.00
Vermont	0	0.00
North Dakota	0	0.00
South Dakota	0	0.00
Montana	0	0.00
Nevada	0	0.00
New Hampshire	0	0.00
Maine	0	0.00
New Mexico	0	0.00
West Virginia	0	0.00
Mississippi	0	0.00
Iowa	0	0.00
South Carolina	0	0.00

SOURCE: Forbes, "Forbes 500 Annual Directory" (Tabulation includes top 500 public corporations, both manufacturing and non-manufacturing, in order of revenues. Seven corporations located in Washington D.C., are not assigned to any state.)

* Minnesota is the headquarters site of sixteen corporations which are among the top five hundred nationally in terms of gross sales.

* Only eight states have more large corporate headquarters than Minnesota does.

* Minnesota ranks fifth in the number of large corporate headquarters per million residents, surpassed only by Delaware, Connecticut, New York and Illinois.

* Large corporations cluster in a few centers: only a dozen states exceed the national average of 2.12 headquarters per million residents.

* Fourteen states do not contain a single large corporate headquarters including three of Minnesota's four neighbors.

* To qualify among the top five hundred, a firm needed gross revenues of approximately $1.25 billion in 1985.

TABLE 2.11: MINNESOTA FIRMS AMONG THE NATION'S TOP 500 IN GROSS SALES, 1985

COMPANY	REVENUE ($MIL)	RANK	MINNESOTA EMPLOYMENT	MAJOR INDUSTRY
PUBLICLY OWNED				
Dayton-Hudson	8,793	64	not avail.	general retailing
3M	7,846	77	22,900	paper & allied products
Super Valu Stores	7,538	82	not avail.	food wholesaling
Honeywell	6,625	94	17,000	instruments
Pillsbury	5,146	125	4,400	food products
Control Data	4,810	140	16,000	computing equipment
General Mills	4,411	156	3,000	food products
St. Paul Companies	2,672	268	not avail.	insurance
Northwest Airlines	2,655	270	8,000	air transportation
Norwest Bancorporation	2,516	282	6,000	banking
First Bank System	2,510	283	7,000	banking
Northern States Power	1,789	385	not avail.	gas & electric utility
Republic Airlines	1,734	399	4,500	air transportation
Hormel, George A.	1,626	417	2,500	food products
Nash Finch	1,323	482	not avail.	food wholesaling
International Multifoods	1,314	484	not avail.	food products
PRIVATE, COOPERATIVE AND MUTUALLY OWNED				
Cargill	est 32,300	(10)	3,000	grain marketing
Harvest States Coop	est 3,000	(244)	not avail.	grain marketing
Carlson Companies	est 2,600	(272)	7,000	hospitality
Land O'Lakes	est 2,282	(303)	4,700	food products
CENEX	est 1,490	(442)	1,100	farm supplies

SOURCES: Forbes, "Forbes 500 Annual Directory"
Corporate Report Minnesota, "Minnesota's International Companies"

* In addition to the sixteen public corporations among the nation's top five hundred, Minnesota has five other business entities which would qualify based on their gross sales volume.

* The largest Minnesota firm, Cargill, is a privately owned business which would rank tenth nationally were it a public corporation.

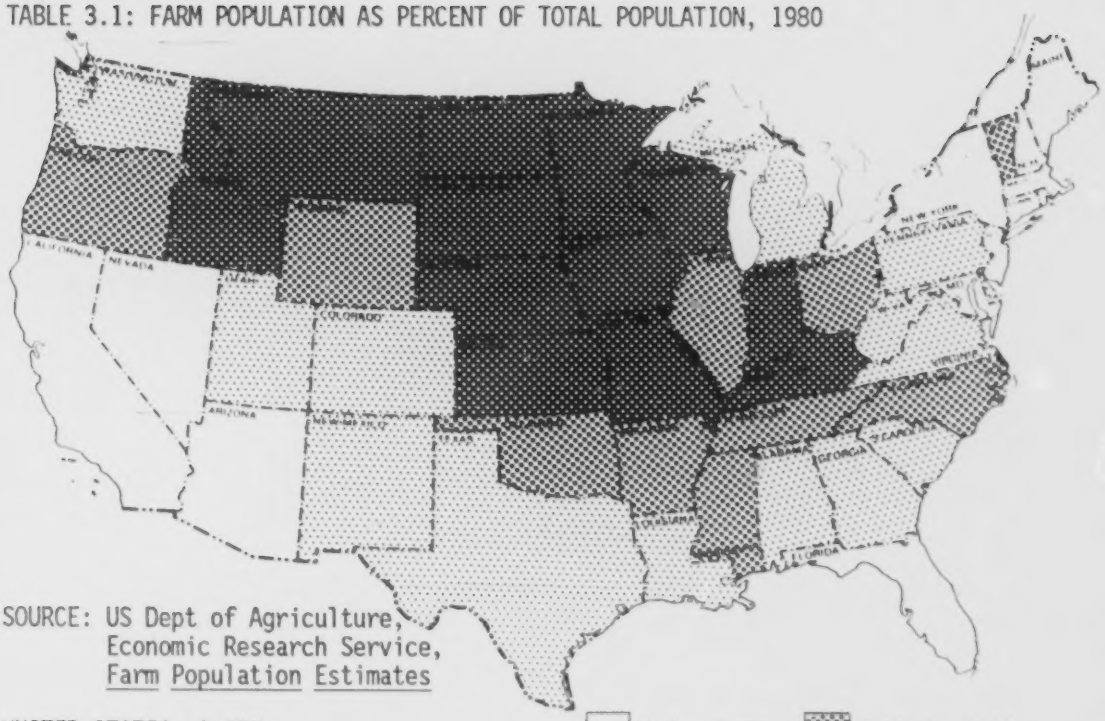
* Minnesota's top corporations are involved in a varied group of industries: agriculture, manufacturing, transportation, utilities, trade and services.

* Large corporations based in Minnesota range in scope from international giants to nationally known companies to those that serve regional markets.

* Half of the Minnesota firms with sales in excess of $1.25 billion are heavily involved with agriculture, either as suppliers, marketers, manufacturers or wholesalers.

* All but one of the twenty-one companies listed have their headquarters in the Twin Cities metropolitan area.

TABLE 3.1: FARM POPULATION AS PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION, 1980



SOURCE: US Dept of Agriculture,
Economic Research Service,
Farm Population Estimates

Under 1.25 | 2.50 to 4.99
1.25 to 2.49 | 5.00 & Over

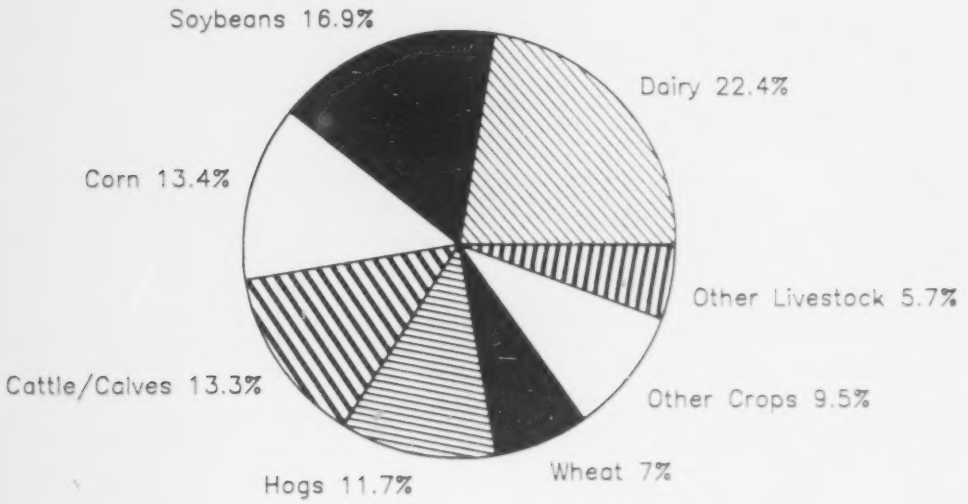
UNITED STATES	2.48%		
NORTHEAST	.73	NORTH CENTRAL	4.89
Vermont	3.53	South Dakota	16.34
Pennsylvania	1.33	North Dakota	15.92
Maine	1.24	Iowa	13.42
New Hampshire	.72	Nebraska	11.35
New York	.70	**MINNESOTA**	**7.74**
New Jersey	.26	Kansas	7.31
Connecticut	.24	Wisconsin	6.01
Massachusettes	.17	Missouri	5.74
Rhode Island	.12	Indiana	5.03
		Illinois	2.75
SOUTH	2.36	Ohio	2.51
Kentucky	6.68	Michigan	1.92
Arkansas	4.71		
Oklahoma	4.29	WEST	1.40
Tennessee	3.83	Montana	7.42
Mississippi	3.36	Idaho	7.32
North Carolina	3.20	Wyoming	4.13
Alabama	2.25	Oregon	2.96
Georgia	2.22	Colorado	2.05
Virginia	2.12	Washington	1.98
Texas	1.89	New Mexico	1.54
South Carolina	1.72	Utah	1.26
Delaware	1.72	California	.75
West Virginia	1.47	Nevada	.69
Louisiana	1.40	Arizona	.51
Maryland	1.07	Hawaii	.47
Florida	.60	Alaska	.20

* Nearly eight percent of Minnesota's residents live on farms, over three times the national average.

* Minnesota is situated in the midst of the family farm belt, ranking fifth among all states in the percent of its population living on farms. The only ones rating higher are Iowa, Nebraska and the Dakotas.

* Of the twelve states with the highest proportion of residents living on farms, nine are located in the North Central region.

TABLE 3.2: DISTRIBUTION OF MINNESOTA CASH FARM RECEIPTS, 1983



	CASH RECEIPTS ($000)	STATE RANK
TOTAL	6,277	5
Dairy	1,402	4
Soybeans	1,058	3
Corn	838	5
Cattle/Calves	835	10
Hogs	734	4
Wheat	440	7

	CASH RECEIPTS ($000)	STATE RANK
OTHER CROPS	595	
Sugarbeets	159	2
Barley	85	4
Hay	65	2
Oats	62	2
Potatoes	55	9
Sunflowers	45	3
Sweet Corn	26	1
Not Specified	117	
OTHER LIVESTOCK	357	
Turkeys	158	2
Eggs	102	11
Broilers/Chickens	34	11
Not Specified	63	

SOURCE: MN Dept of Agriculture, Agricultural Statistics, 1985

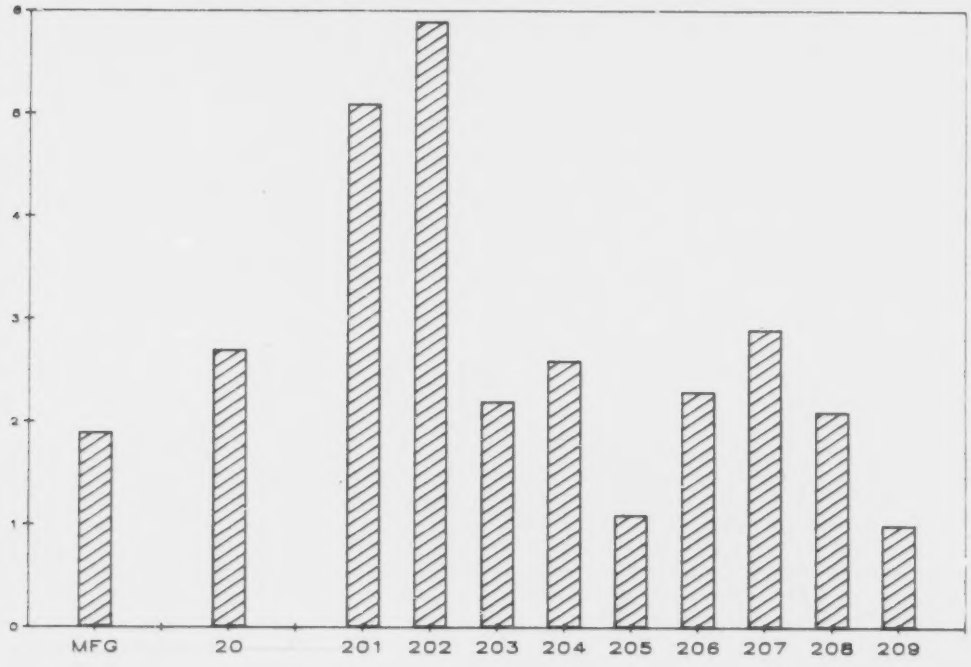
* Minnesota ranks fifth among states in the overall gross sales derived from agricultural products.

* Six major products constitute eighty-five percent of total farm sales. In order of receipts they are dairy, soybeans, corn, cattle/calves, hogs and wheat.

* Minnesota ranks high in the production of other agricultural goods including sugarbeets, turkeys, barley, hay, oats, sunflowers and sweet corn for processing.

* There are fourteen different agricultural goods of which Minnesota is one of the top ten producers.

TABLE 3.3: VALUE ADDED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS - MINNESOTA AS A PERCENT OF THE UNITED STATES BY INDUSTRY, 1982



SIC	INDUSTRY	VALUE ADDED ($ MIL) MINNESOTA	U.S.	MINNESOTA AS A PERCENT OF U.S.
	All Manufacturing	15,366.9	824,118	1.9%
20	Food and Kindred Products	2,391.9	88,419	2.7
201	Meat Products	558.8	11,002	5.1
202	Dairy Products	497.0	8,360	5.9
203	Fruits and Vegetables	275.3	12,353	2.2
204	Grain Mill Products	271.0	10,333	2.6
205	Bakery Products	116.8	10,650	1.1
206	Sugar and Confectionery Products	142.0	6,234	2.3
207	Fats and Oils	81.7	2,785	2.9
208	Beverages	344.5	16,584	2.1
209	Miscellaneous Food Products	104.8	10,017	1.0

SOURCE: US Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufacturers

* Over fifteen percent of Minnesota's value added in manufacturing stems from the conversion of agricultural commodities into food products.

* Minnesota accounts for 2.7 percent of the nation's value added in food products.

* Minnesota produces a wide variety of foodstuffs, accounting for over two percent of the nation's output in seven of the nine industries.

* Minnesota's two largest food industries in both value added and U.S. share are meat and dairy products.

TABLE 3.4: AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL FARM CASH RECEIPTS, 1983

		AG EXPORTS ($MIL)	PERCENT OF CASH RECEIPTS
	UNITED STATES	34,765.5	25.1
1	North Dakota	1,312.1	48.8
2	Indiana	1,482.0	37.0
3	Illinois	2,959.4	36.3
4	Kansas	1,944.6	36.0
5	Mississippi	772.8	33.7
6	Louisiana	602.7	32.5
7	Arkansas	957.3	31.9
8	Montana	474.6	31.6
9	Nebraska	1,871.9	31.1
9	Iowa	2,903.3	31.1
11	South Carolina	325.8	30.8
12	North Carolina	1,126.9	29.8
13	Ohio	1,075.9	29.3
14	**MINNESOTA**	**1,810.9**	**28.8**
15	Washington	853.8	27.9
16	Kentucky	770.6	27.5
16	Idaho	553.4	27.5
18	Oklahoma	655.4	24.3
19	Missouri	966.2	24.2
20	Michigan	713.8	23.8
21	South Dakota	575.2	22.2
22	Tennessee	383.5	19.9
23	Colorado	573.9	19.6
24	Oregon	331.1	19.5
25	Virginia	277.4	19.3
26	Alabama	399.4	18.9
27	Texas	1,679.5	18.7
28	Georgia	617.2	18.6
29	California	2,461.3	18.2
30	Arizona	291.1	17.7
31	Maryland	153.7	14.9
32	Florida	543.9	12.6
33	Wyoming	62.7	10.6
34	Wisconsin	545.8	10.5
35	Delaware	38.1	8.4
36	New Jersey	42.9	7.9
37	Hawaii	35.7	6.6
38	New York	169.4	6.3
39	Pennsylvania	153.7	5.2
40	Utah	26.6	4.6
41	Massachusetts	15.6	4.3
42	Maine	17.5	4.2
43	West Virginia	9.3	4.1
44	New Mexico	38.2	4.0
45	Connecticut	10.5	3.3
46	Nevada	2.9	1.3
47	Vermont	2.1	0.5
48	Rhode Island	0.1	0.3
49	New Hampshire	0.2	0.2
50	Alaska	0.0	0.0

SOURCE: US Dept of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States

* Minnesota ranks fourteenth among all states in the share of its farm output which goes to foreign markets, only slightly above the national average.

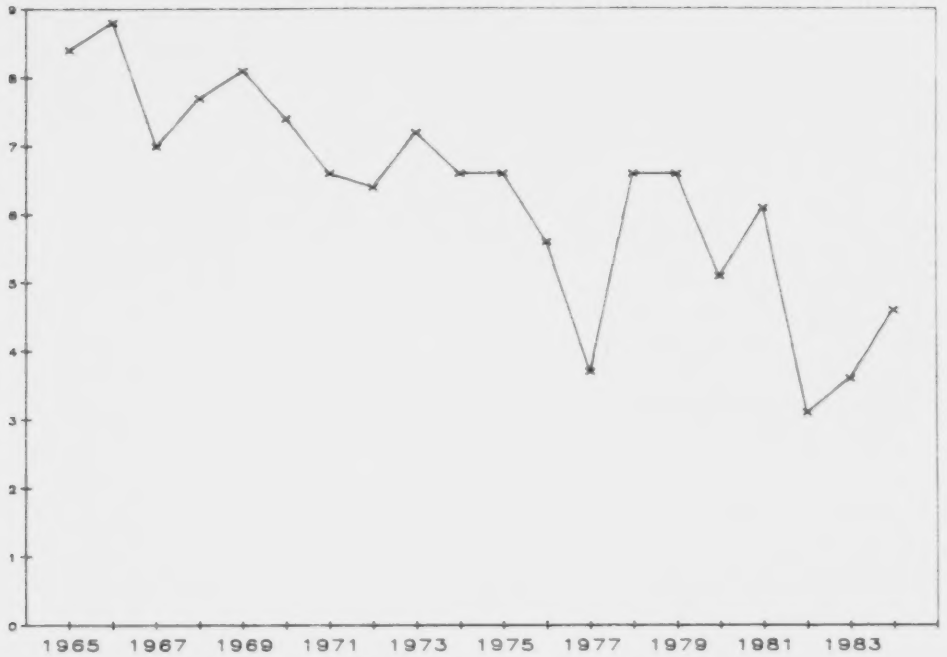
* Minnesota is among the top ten states in the dollar volume of agricultural exports.

* The major agricultural commodities exported from Minnesota are (in order of value) corn, soybeans and wheat.

* States which obtain a high proportion of their farm cash receipts from international marketing tend to concentrate in one or more of the top five export crops: corn, soybeans, wheat, cotton and tobacco.

* Since Minnesota has a diversified agricultural economy with its major good being dairy products, its dependence upon international trade is minimized.

TABLE 3.5: MINNESOTA IRON ORE PRODUCTION AS A PERCENT OF WORLD TOTAL, 1965 TO 1984



	PRODUCTION (thousand long tons)		MN as % of		PRODUCTION (thousand long tons)		MN as % of
	Minnesota	World	World		Minnesota	World	World
1965	51,126	607,269	8.4	1975	51,177	774,677	6.6
1966	55,315	627,974	8.8	1976	49,764	888,761	5.6
1967	49,720	618,820	8.0	1977	30,943	837,638	3.7
1968	51,436	668,142	7.7	1978	55,316	833,274	6.6
1969	57,292	707,183	8.1	1979	59,320	897,650	6.6
1970	56,073	757,013	7.4	1980	45,162	877,152	5.1
1971	51,283	774,677	6.6	1981	51,025	843,152	6.1
1972	48,998	765,465	6.4	1982	23,898	767,491	3.1
1973	60,021	836,442	7.2	1983	26,255	723,893	3.6
1974	58,484	883,834	6.6	1984	36,697	789,440	4.6

SOURCE: US Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook

* Iron ore production follows cyclical patterns, with the all-time high reached in 1973 and approaching that milestone in 1979.

* While Minnesota iron ore production has risen from its trough in 1983, it remains approximately forty percent below the 1973 peak.

* Minnesota's share of world iron ore production has been cut nearly in half over the last twenty years.

* World iron ore production has dropped off since peaking in 1979.

* Both Minnesota's overall production of iron ore and its share of the world market have fluctuated more wildly since the mid-1970's.

TABLE 3.6: MANUFACTURERS' VALUE ADDED BY INDUSTRY, 1982

MN RANK	SIC	INDUSTRY	VALUE($MIL) MINNESOTA	PERCENT OF TOTAL MINNESOTA	PERCENT OF TOTAL U.S.	U.S. RANK
		Total Manufacturing	15,366.9	100.0	100.0	
1	35	Non-electrical Machinery	3,567.4	23.2	12.4	(1)
2	20	Food and Kindred Products	2,391.9	15.6	10.7	(2)
3	34	Fabricated Metals	1,292.7	8.4	7.2	(6)
4	27	Printing and Publishing	1,222.5	8.0	6.6	(7)
5	36	Electrical Machinery	1,119.5	7.3	10.3	(4)
6	38	Scientific Instruments	965.7	6.3	4.1	(8)
7	26	Paper and Allied Products	769.8	5.0	4.0	(9)
8	32	Stone, Clay and Glass	609.0	4.0	2.8	(13)
9	28	Chemicals and Allied Products	517.4	3.4	9.4	(5)
10	37	Transportation Equipment	496.1	3.2	10.3	(3)
11	30	Rubber and Plastics	473.0	3.1	3.4	(11)
12	24	Lumber and Wood Products	382.0	2.5	1.9	(16)
13	39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	231.6	1.5	1.7	(17)
14	33	Primary Metals	226.2	1.5	4.0	(10)
15	25	Furniture and Fixtures	131.2	0.9	1.6	(18)
16	31	Leather Products	69.1	0.4	0.6	(20)
17	22	Textile Mill Products	58.6	0.4	2.3	(15)
ND	23	Apparel	ND	ND	3.2	(12)
ND	29	Petroleum and Coal Products	ND	ND	2.7	(14)
20	21	Tobacco	0.0	0.0	1.1	(19)

SOURCE: US Bureau of the Census, 1982 Census of Manufactures
(ND = non-disclosable due to firm confidentiality restrictions)

* In Minnesota, the top four industries account for more than half of all value-added in manufacturing.

* In terms of value added, the largest manufacturing industry in both Minnesota and the United States is non-electrical machinery. However, the state derives almost twice its total manufacturing value from this source as the U.S. does.

* Though ranked second in both Minnesota and the United States, the food products industry contributes a larger share to total manufacturing value added in the state than it does in the nation.

* Fabricated metals, printing and publishing, and scientific instruments constitute other large Minnesota industries which contribute a larger share to the total value added than their national counterparts.

* Transportation equipment and chemicals rank among the largest manufacturing industries nationally, but are comparatively small in Minnesota.

* The relative contributions of apparel and petroleum are unknown due to disclosure restrictions. Their combined share of Minnesota value added is 5.5 percent, close to the national figure of 5.9 percent.

TABLE 3.7: PRODUCTION WORKERS AS A PERCENT OF MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT, 1984

SIC	INDUSTRY	MINNESOTA	U.S.
	All Manufacturing Industries	61.0	68.6
20	Food & Kindred Products	66.4	69.4
22/23	Textiles & Apparel	77.6	85.3
24/25	Lumber, Wood Products & Furniture	79.1	82.3
26	Paper & Allied Products	64.0	75.1
27	Printing & Publishing	63.8	55.1
28/29	Chemicals & Petroleum	59.2	56.0
30/31	Rubber, Leather & Plastics	77.8	79.0
32	Stone, Clay & Glass	81.2	76.8
33	Primary Metals	77.8	76.0
34	Fabricated Metals	57.3	73.7
35	Non-electrical Machinery	47.4	60.5
36	Electrical Machinery	70.8	61.3
37	Transportation Equipment	77.1	63.9
38/39	Scientific Instruments & Miscellaneous	51.8	61.7

SOURCES: MN Dept of Jobs & Training, CES-790 program data
US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings

* In Minnesota only sixty-one percent of manufacturing employment is composed of production workers compared with sixty-nine percent in the United States.

* Minnesota's lower proportion of production workers means that state manufacturers use a greater share of other occupations (managerial, professional, technical, clerical and sales), implying a higher than average preponderance of research facilities and corporate headquarters.

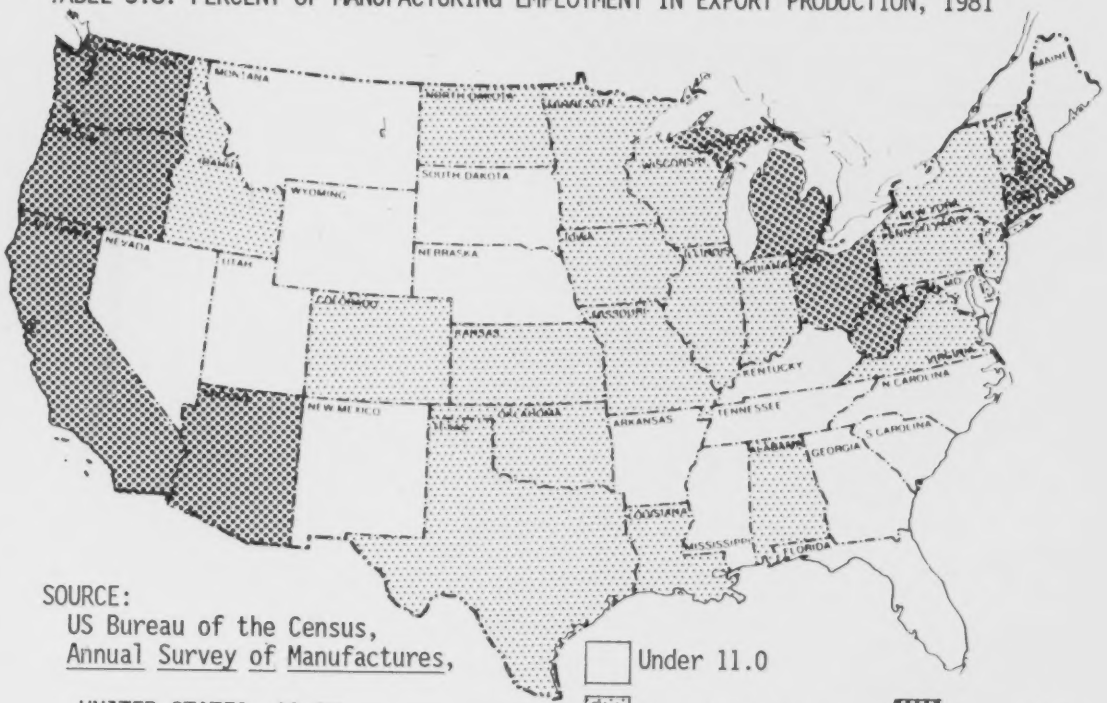
* Minnesota exhibits a lower proportion of production workers than the United States in eight of the fourteen manufacturing industries.

* The six industries that have a higher than national share of production workers are printing/publishing, chemicals/petroleum, electrical machinery, stone/clay/glass, primary metals and transportation equipment.

* Four industries stand out as having very low proportions of production workers compared with the United States average: paper and allied products, fabricated metals, non-electrical machinery and scientific instruments.

* The four Minnesota industries that have relatively low shares of production workers are each represented by a major, billion-dollar corporation with its headquarters in the state: paper - 3M, fabricated metals and instruments - Honeywell and non-electrical machinery - Control Data.

TABLE 3.8: PERCENT OF MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN EXPORT PRODUCTION, 1981



SOURCE:
US Bureau of the Census,
Annual Survey of Manufactures,

UNITED STATES 12.8%

1 Alaska	34.1	17 Colorado	12.7	34 Florida	10.8
2 Washington	26.3	19 Kansas	12.4	36 Kentucky	10.6
3 Arizona	20.5	**19 MINNESOTA**	**12.4**	37 Arkansas	10.5
4 Connecticut	14.9	19 Oklahoma	12.4	38 Utah	10.3
5 Ohio	14.7	22 Rhode Island	12.0	38 Tennessee	10.3
6 West Virginia	14.6	22 Iowa	12.0	40 Nevada	10.1
6 Michigan	14.6	24 New Jersey	11.9	41 Nebraska	10.0
8 California	14.5	24 Louisiana	11.9	42 Maine	9.9
8 Oregon	14.5	24 South Carolina	11.9	43 North Carolina	9.8
10 Massachusetts	14.2	27 Idaho	11.7	44 Georgia	9.7
11 New Hampshire	14.1	28 Vermont	11.6	45 Mississippi	8.2
12 Delaware	13.5	29 New York	11.4	46 South Dakota	7.9
13 Indiana	13.3	30 North Dakota	11.1	47 Montana	7.5
14 Pennsylvania	13.2	30 Missouri	11.1	48 New Mexico	4.6
15 Wisconsin	13.0	30 Virginia	11.1	49 Hawaii	4.5
16 Illinois	12.9	33 Alabama	11.0	50 Wyoming	4.4
17 Texas	12.7	34 Maryland	10.8		

(Includes those employed in producing intermediate goods as well as final ones.)

* Only three states have more than fifteen percent of their manufacturing employment devoted to international exports.

* Conversely, only a few states, mostly from the South and Plains regions, have low export activity.

* Minnesota, ranking nineteenth, sits squarely within the large group of states that devote roughly one-eighth of their manufacturing employment to international exports.

TABLE 3.9: HIGH-TECHNOLOGY EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, 1983

UNITED STATES	6.3%	RANK
NORTHEAST		
Connecticut	12.5	(2)
Massachusetts	11.5	(3)
New Hampshire	11.1	(4)
New Jersey	10.0	(5)
Vermont	9.6	(7)
New York	6.5	(13)
Pennsylvania	5.7	(21)
Rhode Island	4.2	(32)
Maine	3.0	(43)
SOUTH		
Delaware	14.2	(1)
Tennessee	6.1	(17)
South Carolina	5.9	(18)
Texas	5.9	(18)
Maryland	5.4	(23)
North Carolina	5.1	(25)
Virginia	4.8	(26)
Arkansas	4.5	(28)
Florida	4.4	(30)
West Virginia	4.4	(30)
Alabama	3.9	(34)
Louisiana	3.8	(35)
Kentucky	3.7	(36)
Mississippi	3.6	(38)
Oklahoma	3.6	(38)
Georgia	3.3	(41)
NORTH CENTRAL		
Indiana	7.4	(9)
MINNESOTA	**7.0**	**(11)**
Kansas	6.5	(13)
Missouri	6.5	(13)
Illinois	5.8	(20)
Ohio	5.7	(21)
Wisconsin	5.3	(24)
Michigan	3.7	(36)
Nebraska	3.4	(30)
Iowa	3.1	(42)
South Dakota	2.6	(45)
North Dakota	2.5	(48)
WEST		
California	9.7	(6)
Arizona	8.1	(8)
Washington	7.2	(10)
Colorado	6.7	(12)
Utah	6.3	(16)
Idaho	4.7	(27)
New Mexico	4.5	(28)
Oregon	4.1	(33)
Nevada	2.8	(44)
Wyoming	1.1	(46)
Montana	0.9	(47)
Alaska	0.5	(48)
Hawaii	0.5	(48)

SOURCE: Monthly Labor Review, "Cyclical Behavior of High Tech Industries" (A high-technology industry is defined as one with 1) a proportion of technology-oriented workers equal to or greater than the average for all manufacturing industries and 2) a ratio of R & D expenditures to sales close to or above the all-industry average. Classified as high-tech are: chemicals, petroleum refining, ordnance, office computing machines, engines and special industrial machinery, electronic equipment, aircraft and missiles, instruments, data processing services and R & D labs. Total employment refers to non-agricultural employees.)

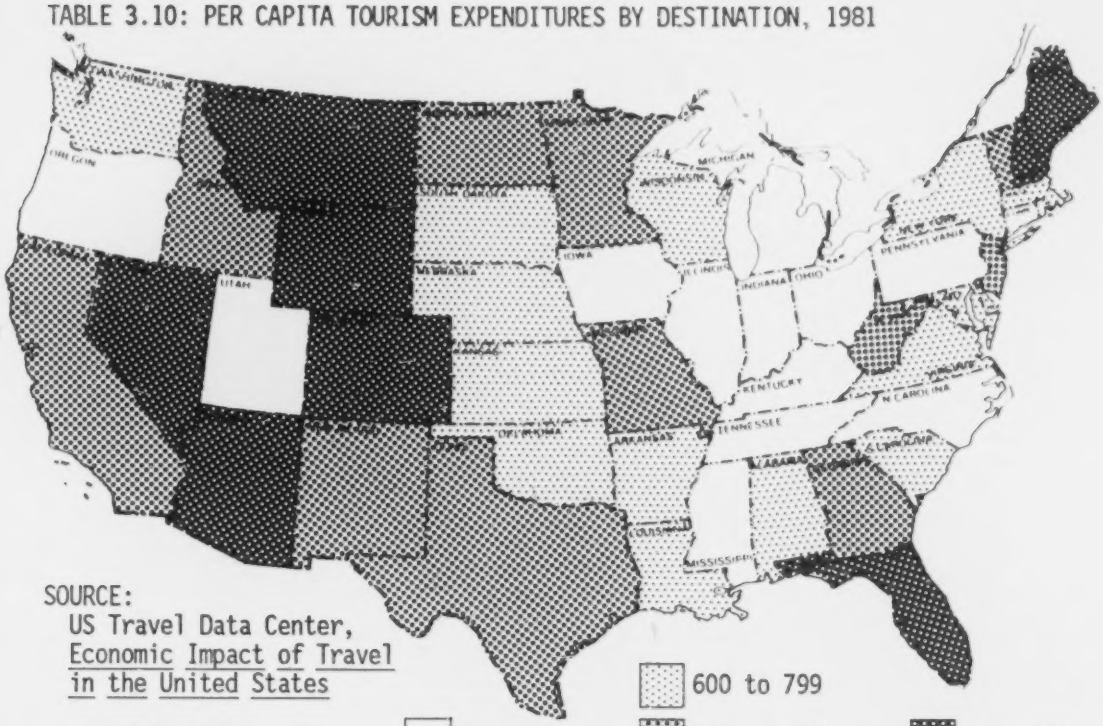
* Seven percent of Minnesota's employment is in the high-tech industries compared with 6.3 percent for the United States as a whole.

* Minnesota ranks second in the North Central region and eleventh among all states in the proportion of its employment in high-tech industries.

* States with the highest share of their employment in high-tech are found on the East and West coasts.

* The states bordering Minnesota are all lower than the national averge in their relative prevalence of high-technology industries.

TABLE 3.10: PER CAPITA TOURISM EXPENDITURES BY DESTINATION, 1981



SOURCE:
US Travel Data Center,
Economic Impact of Travel
in the United States

UNITED STATES $795

Under 600 | 600 to 799 | 800 to 999 | Over 999

1 Nevada	6,462	18 Missouri	850	35 Virginia	608
2 Hawaii	3,262	18 Texas	850	36 Washington	600
3 Florida	1,826	20 West Virginia	816	37 Michigan	586
4 Arizona	1,592	21 Georgia	803	38 Tennessee	583
5 Wyoming	1,493	22 Delaware	774	38 Pennsylvania	583
6 Colorado	1,235	23 Oklahoma	754	40 Connecticut	576
7 Montana	1,219	24 South Carolina	743	41 Iowa	548
8 New Hampshire	1,079	25 Massachusetts	741	42 Ohio	518
9 Maine	1,058	26 Louisiana	721	43 Illinois	514
10 California	992	27 Wisconsin	712	44 Oregon	476
11 Vermont	988	28 Nebraska	686	45 North Carolina	454
12 North Dakota	979	29 Arkansas	685	46 Indiana	437
13 MINNESOTA	**964**	30 South Dakota	659	47 Mississippi	411
14 Alaska	935	31 Maryland	637	48 Rhode Island	384
15 New Mexico	915	31 Alabama	637	49 Utah	354
16 New Jersey	866	33 Kansas	631	50 Kentucky	314
17 Idaho	857	34 New York	624		

(Tourism expenditures include spending by residents within their own state and exclude spending by foreign visitors to the U.S.).

* Minnesota ranks thirteenth among states in per capita tourism expenditures, with $964 spent annually for every citizen of the state.

* Minnesota is one of only three North Central states with tourism spending above the U.S. average.

* With per capita spending higher than the national average, Minnesota's tourist industry is a significant source of export income.

* The highest ranking states have oceans, mountains and/or gambling as their main attraction.

TABLE 4.1: DISTANCE AND TRAVEL TIME TO MAJOR U.S. CITIES FROM TWIN CITIES, 1986

	ROAD DISTANCE (miles)	ROAD TIME (nearest hour)	AIR TIME (hours & minutes)	NUMBER OF DAILY NON-STOP FLIGHTS
Atlanta	1,152	22	2:30	11
Boston	1,439	28	3:00	6
Chicago	430	8	1:15	55
Dallas	1,013	20	2:00	9
Denver	941	18	1:45	18
Detroit	717	14	1:45	12
Los Angeles	2,007	39	3:15	9
Miami	1,840	35	3:30	1
New Orleans	1,218	25	3:45	0
New York City	1,261	24	2:45	18
St. Louis	540	12	1:30	16
San Francisco	2,005	40	3:15	7
Seattle	1,684	32	3:00	7
Washington, D.C.	1,183	23	2:30	8

SOURCES: Rand McNally Road Atlas, Official North American Airlines Guide

* None of the fourteen major urban centers is more than forty hours from the Twin Cities by road. Every other city on the list has at least one destination which is further.

* Minneapolis is only 540 miles from St. Louis, which is the approximate center of population for the United States.

* Non-stop flights are available to all of the cities listed except New Orleans.

* There are at least a half-dozen daily non-stop flights available from Minneapolis-St. Paul to twelve of the fourteen major destinations.

* All of the cities shown can be reached in less than four hours by air from the Twin Cities.

* Chicago, Denver, Detroit and St. Louis are all less than two hours from the Twin Cities by air and served by at least a dozen daily non-stop flights.

TABLE 4.2: ACTIVITY AT LARGE AIR TRAFFIC HUBS, 1984

		AIRCRAFT DEPARTURES (per 1,000 residents)	REVENUE PASSENGERS ENPLANED (per 1,000 residents)	RANK	REVENUE TONS ENPLANED (per 1,000 residents)	RANK
1	Atlanta	114	7,950	(2)	110	(2)
2	Las Vegas	110	8,065	(1)	13	(20)
3	Denver	95	7,154	(4)	61	(3)
4	Dallas/Ft. Worth	76	5,520	(5)	48	(6)
5	Charlotte	74	4,099	(7)	32	(11)
6	Orlando	72	4,986	(6)	32	(11)
7	Honolulu	63	7,427	(3)	142	(1)
8	Phoenix	57	3,353	(10)	13	(20)
9	Salt Lake City	56	3,393	(9)	30	(14)
10	St. Louis	55	3,314	(11)	32	(11)
11	**MINNEAPOLIS/ST.PAUL**	**44**	**2,747**	**(12)**	**41**	**(9)**
12	Pittsburgh	43	2,639	(13)	13	(20)
13	Miami	42	3,555	(8)	46	(7)
14	Houston	39	2,580	(14)	15	(19)
15	Chicago	37	2,518	(15)	54	(5)
16	Washington, D.C.	35	2,389	(16)	21	(18)
17	Tampa/St. Petersburg	34	2,188	(18)	13	(20)
18	Seattle	32	2,293	(17)	57	(4)
19	San Francisco/Oakland	28	2,153	(20)	46	(7)
20	Boston	24	2,161	(19)	32	(10)
21	San Diego	22	1,698	(22)	8	(25)
21	Detroit	22	1,170	(24)	22	(17)
23	New York/Newark	19	1,783	(21)	27	(16)
24	Los Angeles	16	1,432	(23)	28	(15)
25	Philadelphia	12	759	(25)	12	(24)

SOURCE: US Federal Aviation Administration, Airport Activity Statistics
(A large air traffic hub is one that carries at least one percent of all air traffic of U.S. certificated route air carriers.)

* Minneapolis-St. Paul is one of twenty-five metropolitan areas to be designated as a large air traffic hub by the Federal Aviation Administration.

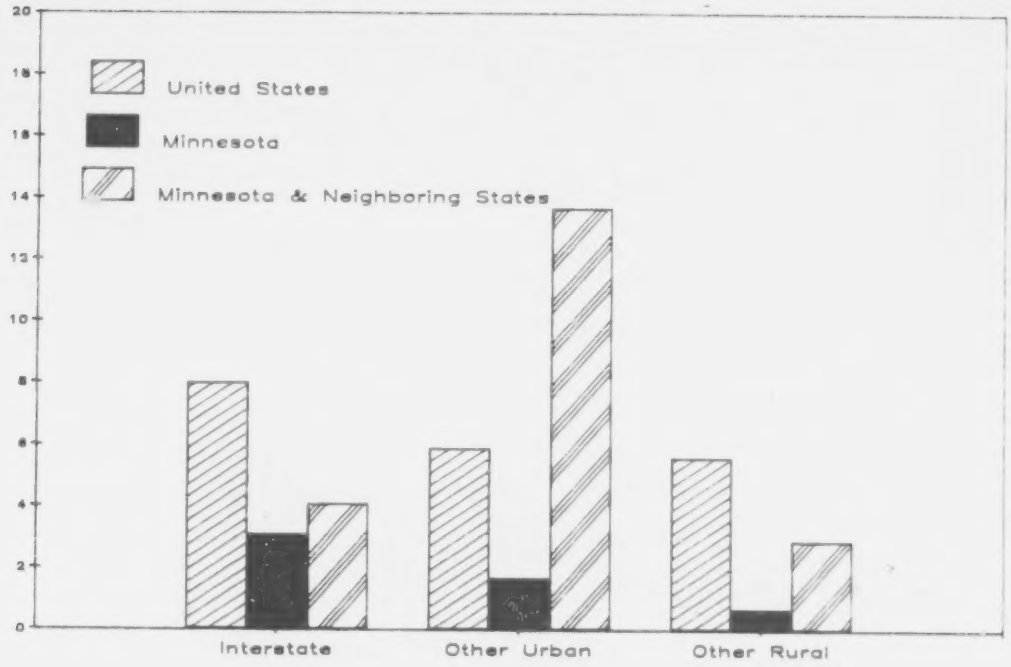
* Minneapolis-St. Paul is one of only four large air traffic hubs serving the North Central region. None of the states bordering Minnesota contains one.

* Minneapolis-St. Paul ranks eleventh among the large air traffic hubs in aircraft departures per thousand residents.

* Cities that rank high in aircraft departures per capita tend to be tops in passenger, but not necessarily freight, enplanements.

* Among large air traffic hubs, the Twin Cities rank higher in freight than passenger enplanements.

TABLE 4.3: PERCENT OF HIGHWAY MILES IN POOR CONDITION, 1984



	INTERSTATE	OTHER URBAN	OTHER RURAL
Minnesota	3.1%	1.7%	0.7%
Minnesota & Neighboring States	4.1	13.7	2.9
United States	8.0	5.9	5.6

SOURCE: US Dept of Transportation, Highway Statistics (A poor road condition refers to pavement with a present serviceability rating (PSR) of less than 2.5. Neighboring states include Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin.)

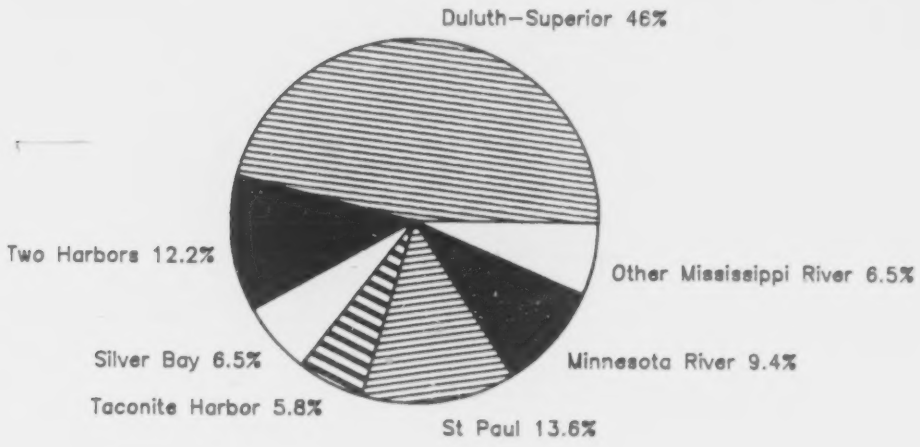
* Minnesota's interstate, urban and rural highways all have a lesser share of their miles in poor condition than the U.S. as a whole.

* Only 3.1 percent of Minnesota's interstate highway miles are in poor condition.

* Interstate and rural highways in both Minnesota and its neighboring states have a lower share of miles in poor condition than the nation does.

* The condition of urban highways in states bordering Minnesota is poor relative to the United States.

TABLE 4.4: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCE AT MINNESOTA PORTS, 1984



	COMMERCE (1,000 tons) 1972	1984	PERCENT CHANGE
GREAT LAKES PORTS			
Duluth-Superior	37,269	28,365	-23.9%
Two Harbors	6,428	7,501	16.7
Silver Bay	9,481	3,999	-57.8
Taconite Harbor	10,600	3,606	-66.0
MISSISSIPPI RIVER PORTS			
St. Paul	5,060	8,387	65.7
Minnesota River	4,315	5,819	34.9
Other Mississippi River			
Winona	NA	1,446	
Minneapolis	1,671	977	-41.5
Red Wing	NA	592	

SOURCES: MN Dept of Transportation, Railroads and Waterways Section
US Army Corps of Engineers

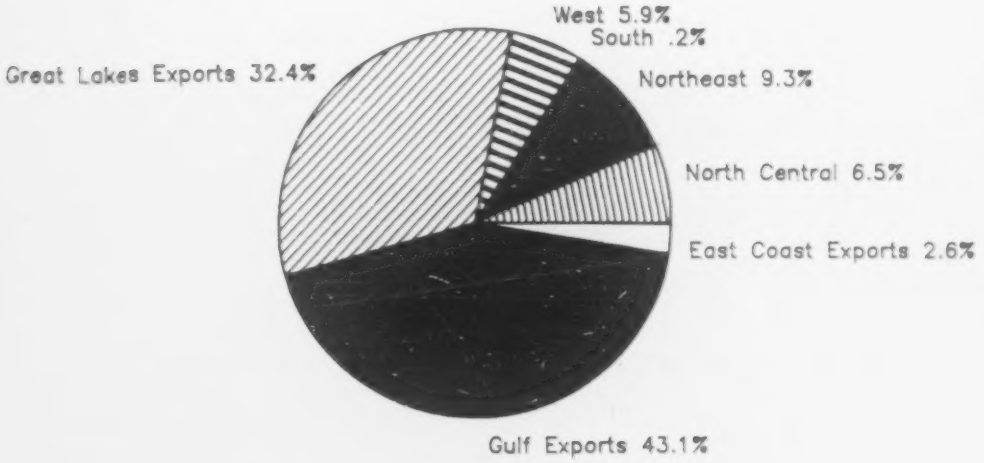
* More than two-thirds of all Minnsota waterborne commerce (measured in tons) goes through the Great Lakes, with Duluth-Superior accounting for nearly half the total.

* Farm products constitute two-thirds of all tonnage at Mississippi River ports while iron ore accounts for most of the Great Lakes traffic.

* The largest Mississippi River port is St. Paul, which handles fourteen percent of all waterborne traffic.

* Great Lakes commerce has generally decreased since 1972 due to the decline of the iron ore mining industry, while the busiest Mississippi River ports have seen an increase in activity.

TABLE 4.5: MINNESOTA AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY SHIPMENTS BY DESTINATION AND MEANS



	METRIC TONS (Thousands)	PERCENT BY MEANS		
		Water	Rail	Truck
TOTAL	20,675	70%	26%	4%
North Central	1,352	4	54	42
Northeast	1,916	65	35	0
South	47	0	100	0
West	1,229	0	100	0
Great Lakes Exports	6,695	98	1	1
Gulf Exports	8,906	77	23	0
East Coast Exports	530	0	94	6

SOURCE: MN Dept of Transportation, Minnesota State Rail Plan (1977 data used is latest available.)

* Over seventy-five percent of the commodities shipped from Minnesota are bound directly for overseas markets through Great Lakes and Gulf ports.

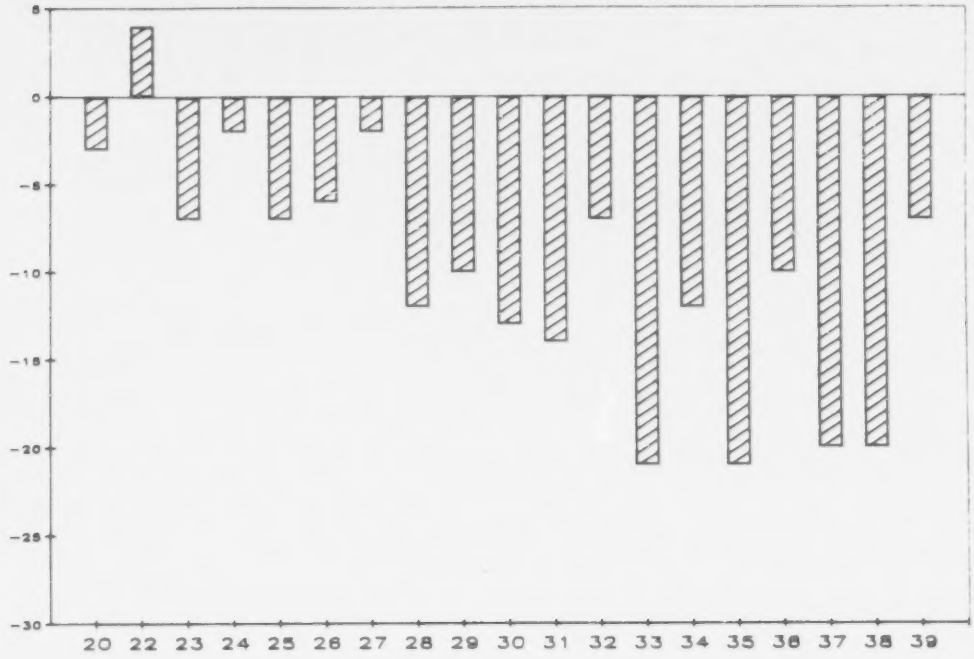
* Railroads account for roughly one-quarter of all commodities shipped, but are the primary means for those destined to East Coast ports and locations within the United States.

* Due to the huge volume of shipments destined for international locations, water is the primary means of transporting commodities.

* The Northeast is the major destination of Minnesota commodities remaining within the United States.

* In 1977, trucking shipped only four percent of all commodities, primarily to other North Central states. Growth in this means has most likely occurred since then.

TABLE 4.6: TRANSPORTATION COSTS FOR MINNESOTA MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES COMPARED WITH THE U.S. MEAN



SIC	INDUSTRY	% DIFF.
	ALL INDUSTRIES	-11
20	Food and Kindred	-3
22	Textiles	4
23	Apparel	-7
24	Lumber and Wood	-2
25	Furniture and Fixtures	-7
26	Paper and Allied	-6
27	Printing and Publishing	-2
28	Chemicals and Allied	-12
29	Petroleum and Coal	-10
30	Rubber and Plastics	-13
31	Leather	-14
32	Stone, Clay and Glass	-7
33	Primary Metals	-21
34	Fabricated Metals	-12
35	Nonelectrical Machinery	-21
36	Electronic Equipment	-10
37	Transportation Equipment	-20
38	Instruments	-20
39	Miscellaneous Goods	-7

SOURCE: Indiana University Center for Urban and Regional Analysis, A Comparative Analysis of Interstate Variation in Manufacturing Industry Costs (Transportation costs are derived by estimating how much a hypothetical firm in each industry spends to ship its products to likely destinations. Data is from the 1977 to 1982 period.)

* Transportation costs for all Minnesota manufacturers run eleven percent below the national average, with durable goods industries tending to have a greater cost advantage than non-durables.

* In all but one manufacturing industry (textiles), shipping costs are lower for Minnesota businesses than for the typical U.S. firm, with four enjoying a differential of at least twenty percent.

TABLE 4.7: VALUE OF MINNESOTA MANUFACTURED GOODS SHIPMENTS AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY MEANS OF TRANSPORT, 1977

SIC	INDUSTRY	VALUE ($MIL)	RAIL	MOTOR CARRIER	PRIVATE TRUCK	AIR & PARCEL	OTHER
	All Industries	22,726	14.3%	49.4%	24.0%	7.7%	4.6%
20	Food and Kindred	6,799	21.3	52.6	22.8	0.0	3.2
22/23	Textiles and Apparel	304	3.0	31.6	23.7	23.7	18.1
24	Lumber and Wood	807	42.9	23.2	33.7	0.2	0.0
25	Furniture and Fixtures	167	4.2	75.4	19.8	0.6	0.0
26	Paper and Allied	1,017	32.7	51.4	13.6	0.4	1.9
27	Printing and Publishing	1,134	0.0	36.7	34.2	26.2	2.9
28	Chemicals and Allied	810	21.6	68.6	8.9	0.6	0.2
29	Petroleum and Coal	1,393	0.5	19.5	43.7	0.1	36.2
30/31	Rubber, Plastics and Leather	443	0.0	28.9	53.3	15.6	2.3
32	Stone, Clay and Glass	914	0.8	65.3	32.8	1.1	0.0
33	Primary Metals	490	0.6	35.5	60.6	1.4	1.8
34	Fabricated Metals	1,278	0.2	56.9	38.8	3.1	0.9
35	Non-electrical Machinery	3,714	5.5	59.1	17.4	15.7	2.4
36	Electronic Equipment	1,694	6.8	53.4	8.7	30.6	0.6
37	Transportation Equipment	997	49.2	36.4	10.9	0.1	3.3
38	Instruments	478	9.6	44.8	12.6	25.3	7.7
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	287	19.2	60.6	8.4	9.1	2.8

SOURCE: US Bureau of the Census, Census of Transportation (1977 is the latest data available on flows of goods. "Other" category includes water, pipelines and unknown means.)

* The food products industry is by far the largest shipper of manufactured goods in Minnesota with more than thirty percent of total value.

* Close to three-fourths of all manufactured goods are shipped over the road, mostly by motor carrier, but also by private truck.

* Only a half-dozen industries use rail to any great extent. They are food, lumber, paper, chemicals, transportation equipment and miscellaneous products.

* Virtually all industries rely on trucks to carry the majority of their products, with the single exception of transportation equipment.

* While there is widespread use of motor carriers across industry lines, great variation exists in the prevalence of private trucks.

* Industries using company-owned trucks to the greatest extent are primary metals, fabricated metals, petroleum/coal, printing/publishing and rubber/plastics/leather.

* Only a few industries use air and parcel service to a large extent. These include electronic equipment, printing/publishing, instruments and textiles/apparel.

* The petroleum and coal industry's use of pipelines and barges accounts for the majority of shipments in the "other" category.

TABLE 4.8: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MINNESOTA MANUFACTURING SHIPMENTS BY DESTINATION, 1977

SIC	INDUSTRY	NORTH CENTRAL	NORTH EAST	SOUTH	WEST	UNKNOWN
	All Industries	62.2%	10.9%	12.9%	9.2%	4.7%
20	Food and Kindred	63.4	13.8	10.9	6.0	5.9
22/23	Textiles and Apparel	54.0	4.7	9.4	7.2	24.8
24	Lumber and Wood	66.8	19.4	8.4	5.2	0.1
25	Furniture and Fixtures	50.6	9.0	13.5	26.9	0.0
26	Paper and Allied	79.1	6.1	8.3	3.4	3.2
27	Printing and Publishing	63.3	9.1	6.6	4.7	16.2
28	Chemicals and Allied	44.0	11.4	27.2	17.3	0.1
29	Petroleum and Coal	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
30/31	Leather and Rubber	84.8	3.5	7.5	4.0	0.3
32	Stone, Clay and Glass	95.1	1.1	2.6	1.3	0.0
33	Primary Metals	77.6	3.5	6.9	9.5	2.4
34	Fabricated Metals	75.5	10.1	8.7	4.3	1.4
35	Nonelectrical Machinery	37.5	14.4	22.0	19.9	6.3
36	Electronic Equipment	45.4	14.4	20.7	18.0	1.5
37	Transportation Equipment	57.6	4.2	24.3	10.4	3.3
38	Instruments	51.5	14.2	12.8	14.1	7.4
39	Miscellaneous Goods	45.0	17.9	21.8	11.8	3.6

SOURCE: US Bureau of the Census, Census of Transportation (1977 is latest data available on goods flows. Final destinations of international exports are excluded from the data and shipments to other Minnesota businesses are part of North Central.)

* Close to two-thirds of all manufactured goods shipments are destined for the North Central region, signifying a predominance of regional rather than national markets.

* Only four industries ship more than half their products outside the North Central region. They include chemicals, non-electrical machinery (including computers as a large subcomponent), electronic equipment and miscellaneous goods.

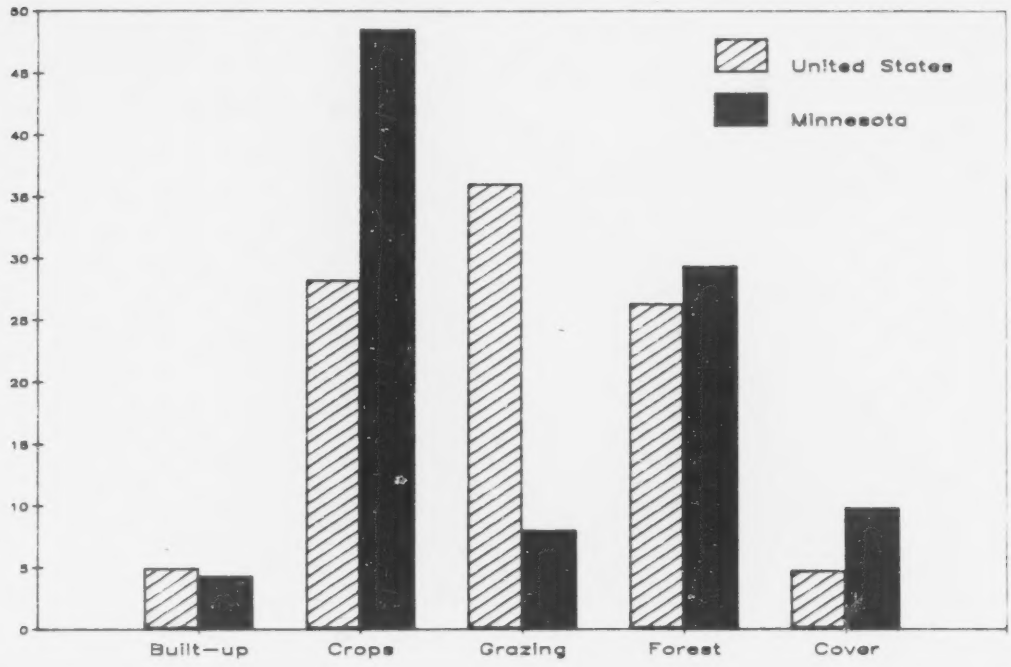
* Both Minnesota's petroleum/coal and stone/clay/glass industries ship ship virtually all of their output only to the North Central region.

* In general, the Northeast, South and West regions of the U.S. receive roughly equal values of manufactured goods from Minnesota.

* Minnesota ships a relatively high share of lumber and wood products to the Northeast, furniture and fixtures to the West and chemicals, machinery and transportation equipment to the Southern states.

* Food products, the largest Minnesota industry in terms of value shipped, does not serve a national market to any greater extent than other manufacturers.

TABLE 5.1: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LAND USE BY TYPE, 1982



	BUILT-UP	CROPS	GRAZING	FOREST	COVER
United States	4.9%	28.2%	36.0%	26.3%	4.7%
Minnesota	4.3%	48.5%	8.0%	29.4%	9.8%
Minnesota Rank	28	6	40	28	7

SOURCE: US Soil Conservation Service, 1982 Natural Resources Inventory (The built-up category includes land used for residential, commercial, industrial and transportation purposes. Cover pertains to generally undeveloped land such as marshes, beaches, bare rock, and desert.)

* Nearly half of Minnesota's land is devoted to crops, much greater than the national average of twenty-eight percent.

* Covering twenty-nine percent of Minnesota's area, forests are the second largest land use type in the state, with a share above the national average.

* Minnesota ranks high among states in land used for crops, but low in that slated for grazing.

* Built-up land is slightly less prevalent in Minnesota than in the nation.

* Nearly ten percent of Minnesota's land consists of minor undeveloped uses, twice the U.S. average.

TABLE 5.2: BUILDING COST ESTIMATES AS A PERCENT OF THE U.S. AVERAGE, 1986

	TOTAL	LABOR	MAT'L
Virginia	99%	87%	111%
Duluth	92	87	97
Brainerd	87	80 -	94
Fargo-Moorhead	81	67	96
Princeton	90	83	98
St. Cloud	90	83	98
Montevideo	77	60	95

	TOTAL	LABOR	MAT'L
Hutchinson	104%	94%	114%
Mpls-St. Paul	103	94	113
Northfield	104	94	114
Mankato	85	78	93
Owatonna	93	89	97
Rochester	93	89	97
Winona	93	89	97

SOURCE: McGraw-Hill, Dodge Digest of Building Cost and Specifications

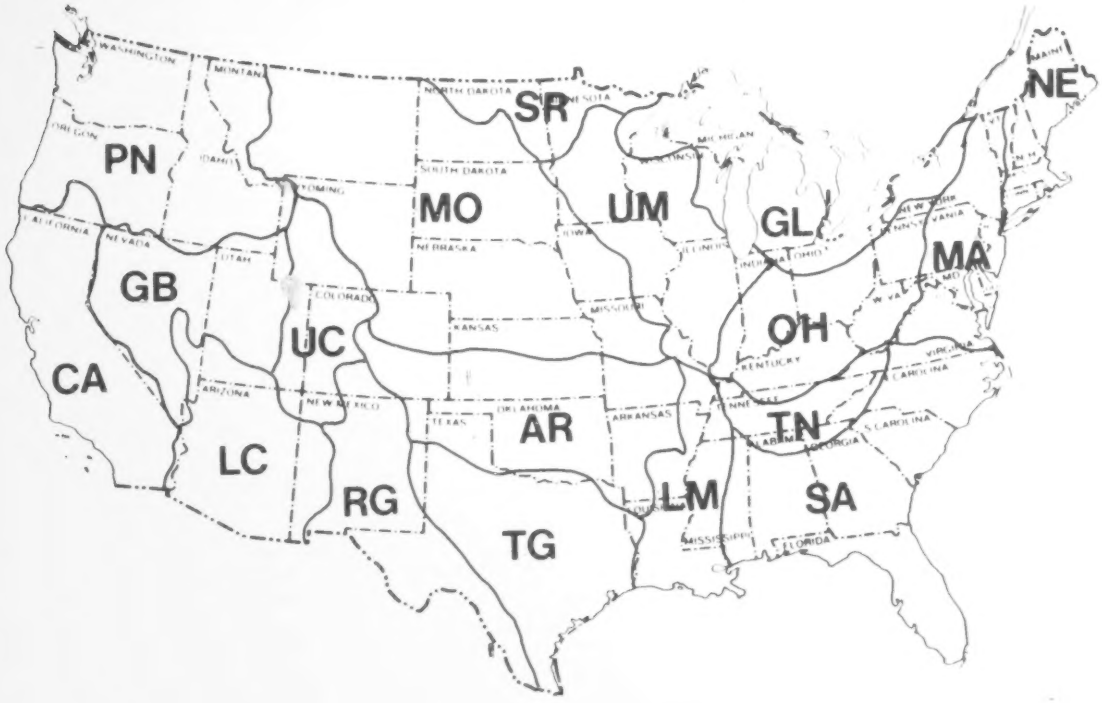
* Of the fourteen Minnesota cities for which data is compiled, eleven have building costs below the national average.

* Building costs are above average only in Minneapolis-St. Paul and those smaller communities in close proximity to this metropolitan area.

* City size has little bearing on building costs in Minnesota; small cities can be found among both the lowest and highest estimates.

* In all Minnesota localities, material costs are relatively higher than labor expenses. Labor costs are below the U.S. average in every instance.

TABLE 5.3: PERCENT OF RENEWABLE WATER SUPPLY AVAILABLE BY RESOURCE REGION, 1983



NE	New England	99%	LM	Lower Mississippi	91%
TN	Tennessee	99	AR	Arkansas-White-Red	84
GL	Great Lakes	98	TG	Texas-Gulf	75
MA	Mid-Atlantic	98	UC	Upper Colorado	71
OH	Ohio	98	MO	Missouri	69
SA	South Atlantic-Gulf	98	CA	California	66
UM	Upper Mississippi	97	GB	Great Basin	59
PN	Pacific Northwest	95	RG	Rio Grande	41
SR	Souris-Red-Rainy	92	LC	Lower Colorado	0

SOURCES: US Geological Survey, Water Supply Paper 2250, "National Water Summary 1983"; Circular 1001,"Estimated Use of Water in the United States, 1980" (Data refers to the percentage of the renewable water supply in each water resource region which remains after consumption.)

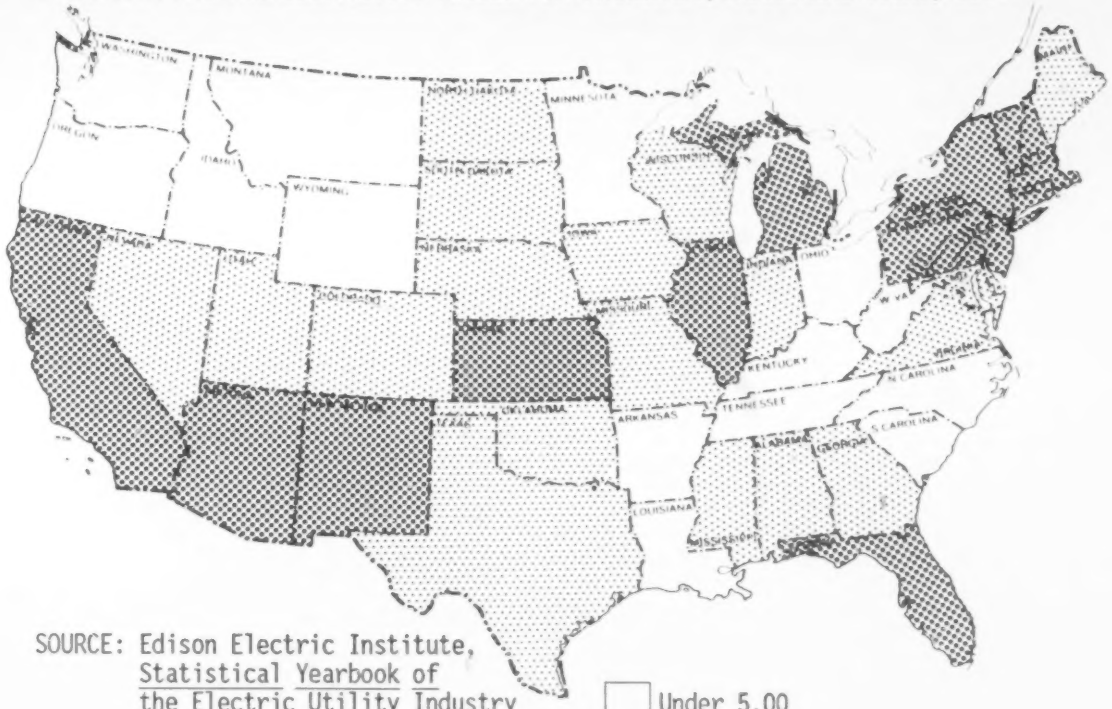
* Minnesota is served by four water resource regions: Upper Mississippi, Great Lakes, Souris-Red-Rainy, and Missouri.

* Of Minnesota's four water basins, only the Missouri, serving a small corner of the state, has had more than ten percent of the renewable water supply consumed.

* Consumption in the Upper Mississippi basin, which serves the largest area of Minnesota, takes up only three percent of the renewable water supply.

* A sharp distinction in available water supply exists between the southwestern states, which consume more than twenty-five percent of this resource, and the rest of the U.S. including Minnesota.

TABLE 5.4: AVERAGE ELECTRICITY PRICES FOR COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL USERS, 1984



SOURCE: Edison Electric Institute, Statistical Yearbook of the Electric Utility Industry

Under 5.00

5.00 to 6.00

Over 6.00

UNITED STATES 5.75 (cents per KWH)

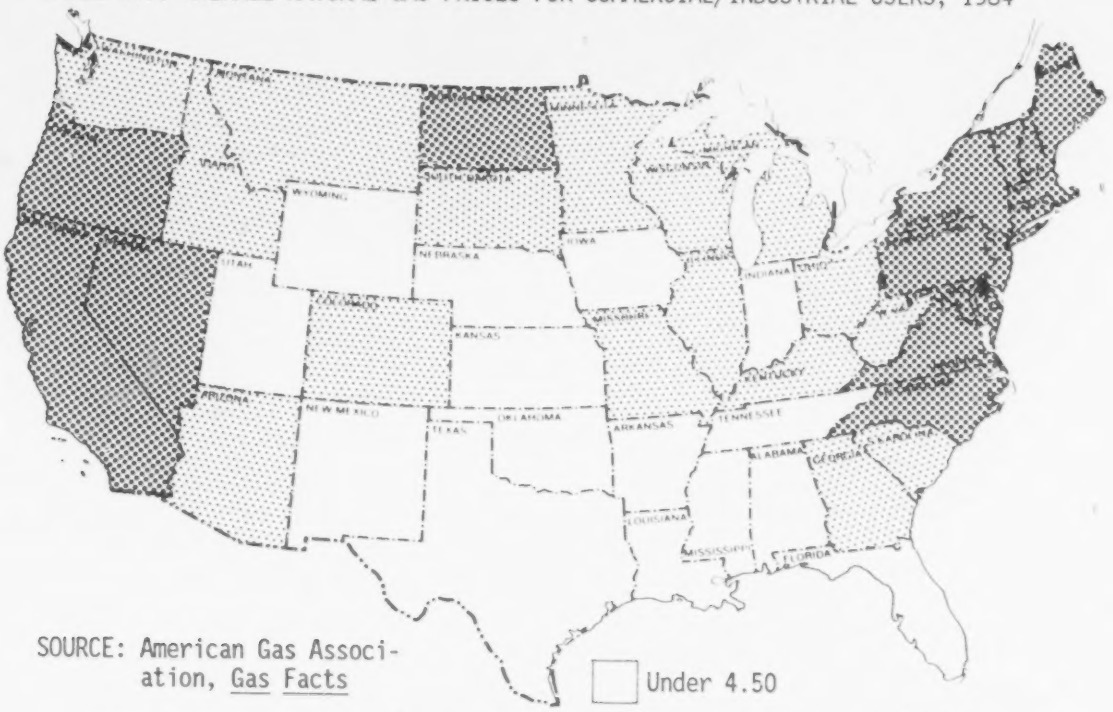
1 Washington	2.70	18 Oklahoma	5.06	35 Kansas	6.09
2 Montana	2.99	19 Nevada	5.07	36 Michigan	6.10
3 Idaho	3.00	20 Alabama	5.09	37 Pennsylvania	6.14
4 Wyoming	3.91	21 Wisconsin	5.10	38 Arizona	6.30
5 Oregon	3.93	22 Georgia	5.18	39 New Mexico	6.43
6 West Virginia	4.11	23 South Dakota	5.23	40 Illinois	6.46
7 South Carolina	4.48	24 Virginia	5.27	41 Florida	6.71
8 MINNESOTA	**4.64**	25 Mississippi	5.33	42 California	7.37
9 Tennessee	4.78	26 Colorado	5.42	43 New Hampshire	7.71
10 Kentucky	4.81	26 Maryland	5.42	44 Alaska	7.96
11 Louisiana	4.84	28 Utah	5.52	45 Rhode Island	8.36
11 North Carolina	4.84	29 Texas	5.62	45 New Jersey	8.36
13 Arkansas	4.90	30 Iowa	5.66	47 New York	8.44
14 Ohio	4.97	31 Maine	5.82	48 Massachusetts	8.50
15 Missouri	5.02	31 North Dakota	5.82	49 Connecticut	8.52
16 Nebraska	5.03	33 Delaware	5.95	50 Hawaii	10.17
17 Indiana	5.05	34 Vermont	6.04		

* At 4.64 cents per KWH, electricity prices in Minnesota are twenty percent below the national average.

* Minnesota has the lowest electricity rates of all states in the North Central region.

* Only seven states have lower electricity rates for commercial/industrial users than Minnesota, with five of them in the Northwest section of the country.

TABLE 5.5: AVERAGE NATURAL GAS PRICES FOR COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL USERS, 1984



SOURCE: American Gas Association, Gas Facts

UNITED STATES $4.81 (per MMBtu)

1 Alaska	2.05	18 Kentucky	4.58	35 Vermont	5.43
2 Oklahoma	3.49	19 Colorado	4.62	35 Oregon	5.43
3 Louisiana	3.69	20 Georgia	4.71	37 Pennsylvania	5.49
4 Arkansas	3.86	21 Wisconsin	4.72	38 Virginia	5.50
5 Utah	3.94	22 Arizona	4.72	39 Delaware	5.65
6 Nebraska	3.97	**23 MINNESOTA**	**4.81**	40 North Dakota	5.82
7 Wyoming	4.00	24 Idaho	4.85	41 New York	5.85
8 Texas	4.07	25 Missouri	4.93	42 New Jersey	5.87
9 Kansas	4.09	26 South Carolina	4.95	43 Rhode Island	5.98
10 Tennessee	4.20	27 Michigan	4.98	44 California	6.05
11 Florida	4.21	28 South Dakota	5.03	45 Connecticut	6.08
12 Mississippi	4.24	29 Montana	5.07	46 Maryland	6.27
13 Iowa	4.31	30 Ohio	5.16	47 Massachusetts	6.38
14 Alabama	4.38	31 West Virginia	5.18	48 New Hampshire	6.46
14 New Mexico	4.38	32 Washington	5.24	49 Maine	7.92
16 Indiana	4.43	33 North Carolina	5.31	50 Hawaii	13.81
17 Illinois	4.57	34 Nevada	5.42		

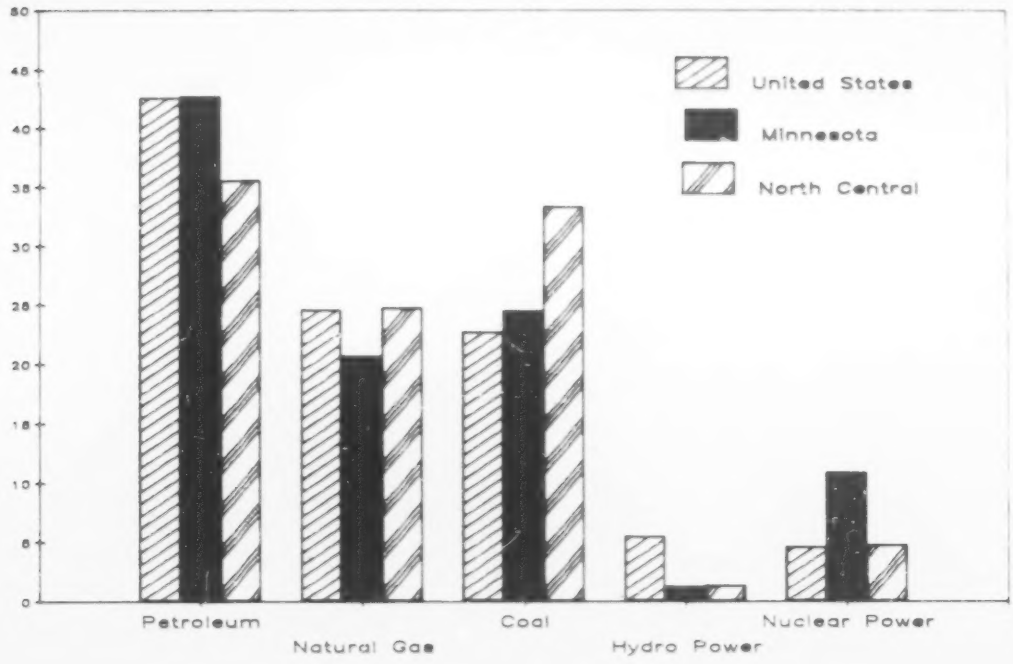
* At $4.81 per MMBtu, the average natural gas price faced by commercial/industrial users in Minnesota is identical to the U.S. average.

* Commercial/industrial natural gas prices in the North Central states range from $3.97 to $5.82 per MMBtu.

* Natural gas prices are lowest in the West South Central states and generally increase with distance from this source of supply.

* As with electricity, natural gas prices are highest in the Northeast and California, and well above the national average.

TABLE 5.6: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL ENERGY USE BY SOURCE, 1983



	PETROLEUM	NATURAL GAS	COAL	HYDRO POWER	NUCLEAR POWER
Minnesota	42.7%	20.7%	24.5%	1.3%	10.9%
North Central	35.6	24.8	33.3	1.4	4.8
United States	42.6	24.6	22.7	5.5	4.6

SOURCE: US Energy Information Administration, State Energy Data Report (Coal category includes electricity imports.)

* As the chief fuel for transportation uses, petroleum is Minnesota's and the nation's largest energy source, accounting for forty-three percent of total consumption.

* With the exception of hydropower, a minor contributor, Minnesota's share of energy from each source is closer to that of the United States than that of the North Central region.

* Used primarily in the generation of electricity, coal is Minnesota's second largest fuel source.

* Despite being the primary source for residential and commercial users, the share of energy from natural gas is below the U.S. average.

* Minnesota gets eleven percent of its total energy from nuclear power, double the share of both the U.S. and the North Central region.

TABLE 5.7: CHARACTERISTICS OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS, 1977 TO 1984

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	Minnesota	United States
Canada	33%	18%
United Kingdom	17%	17%
West Germany	15%	11%
Japan	12%	15%
All Others	23%	41%

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY INVESTED IN

	Minnesota	United States
Manufacturing	35%	33%
Trade	19%	15%
Finance & Services	13%	12%
Other Industries	4%	14%
Real Property	29%	26%

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF INVESTMENT

	Minnesota	United States
Acquisition/Merger	35%	28%
Real Estate Purchase	31%	28%
Equity Increase	13%	4%
New Plant/Expansion	6%	14%
Joint Venture	2%	4%
Other & Unknown	13%	21%

NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS PER MILLION RESIDENTS

United States	30
Minnesota	13
North Central	13
Northeast	37
South	34
West	33

SOURCE: US International Trade Administration, Foreign Direct Investment in the United States (Only transactions identified by this agency are included.)

* Four nations account for over three-fourths of Minnesota's foreign investment: Canada, United Kingdom, West Germany and Japan.

* One-third of foreign investments in Minnesota originate from Canada compared with only eighteen percent nationwide.

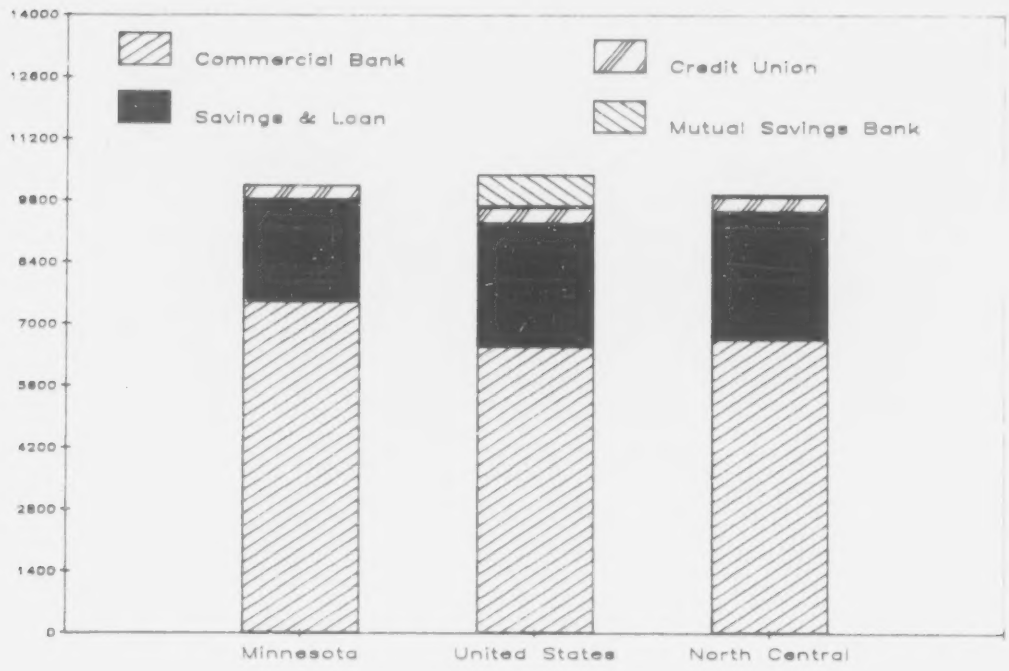
* On a per million-residents basis, Minnesota and the North Central states experience less foreign investment than other regions of the United States.

* Approximately one-third of total foreign investment is slated for the manufacturing sector.

* In both Minnesota and the United States, most foreign investments are either acquisitions/mergers or real estate purchases.

* Compared with the nation, Minnesota has a much larger share of its foreign investments going toward equity increases and acquisitions at the expense of plant expansions.

TABLE 5.8: DOMESTIC DEPOSITS PER CAPITA BY TYPE OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTION, 1983



	TOTAL	COMMERCIAL BANK	SAVINGS & LOAN	CREDIT UNION	MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK
Minnesota	$10,166	$7,543	$2,277	$346	$0
United States	10,405	6,524	2,757	385	739
North Central	9,917	6,684	2,866	367	10

SOURCES: US Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; US Federal Home Loan Bank Board; National Council of Savings Institutions; Credit Union National Association; US Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports

* Minnesota financial institutions have $10,166 in deposits for every resident, slightly lower than the national average, but above that of the North Central region.

* If New York, the nation's financial center, is excluded from the U.S. tally, the average per capita deposit drops to $9,748, four percent below the Minnesota amount.

* Three-fourths of all Minnesota deposits are housed in commercial banks compared with only two-thirds in the region and sixty-three percent nationally.

* After commercial banks, most of the remaining deposits in Minnesota reside in savings and loans institutions.

TABLE 5.9: COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL LOANS AND SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT CORPORATION (SBIC) FINANCING IN DOLLARS PER CAPITA, 1983

	COMM/IND LOANS & RANK	SBIC FINANCING & RANK
NORTHEAST		
New York	$5,173 (2)	$5.10 (2)
Massachusetts	2,087 (5)	4.80 (3)
Pennsylvania	1,749 (7)	0.40 (43)
Connecticut	1,705 (8)	6.40 (1)
Rhode Island	1,620 (11)	1.90 (12)
New Jersey	1,190 (15)	1.80 (15)
Vermont	926 (27)	0.40 (43)
Maine	572 (44)	1.30 (24)
New Hampshire	533 (46)	2.10 (9)
SOUTH		
Delaware	6,866 (1)	0.50 (41)
Texas	2,435 (3)	4.70 (4)
Oklahoma	1,280 (14)	1.60 (18)
North Carolina	1,124 (20)	1.10 (30)
Louisiana	1,106 (21)	1.30 (24)
Virginia	1,007 (22)	1.20 (26)
Maryland	982 (23)	1.00 (32)
Georgia	884 (28)	1.20 (26)
Tennessee	836 (30)	0.80 (34)
Florida	816 (34)	1.50 (22)
Kentucky	815 (35)	0.50 (41)
Alabama	725 (37)	1.90 (11)
Arkansas	696 (40)	0.80 (34)
Mississippi	581 (42)	2.00 (10)
South Carolina	459 (49)	1.80 (15)
West Virginia	311 (50)	0.00 (48)
NORTH CENTRAL		
Illinois	$2,406 (4)	$0.70 (37)
MINNESOTA	**1,673 (10)**	**3.70 (5)**
Michigan	1,126 (19)	1.60 (18)
Ohio	982 (23)	0.90 (33)
South Dakota	942 (26)	0.60 (39)
Missouri	835 (31)	0.20 (45)
Indiana	835 (31)	1.20 (26)
Wisconsin	697 (39)	1.90 (11)
North Dakota	576 (43)	0.00 (48)
Kansas	559 (45)	0.70 (37)
Nebraska	509 (47)	1.50 (22)
Iowa	474 (48)	0.00 (48)
WEST		
California	1,903 (6)	3.70 (5)
Alaska	1,694 (9)	1.60 (19)
Washington	1,328 (12)	1.10 (30)
Arizona	1,299 (13)	0.60 (39)
Hawaii	1,167 (16)	0.20 (45)
Oregon	1,139 (17)	1.70 (17)
Idaho	1,136 (18)	0.10 (47)
Nevada	952 (25)	0.80 (36)
Utah	864 (29)	1.20 (29)
Colorado	830 (33)	2.80 (8)
New Mexico	792 (36)	1.60 (19)
Montana	705 (38)	2.90 (7)
Wyoming	613 (41)	1.90 (11)

SOURCE: Data Resources Inc.; US Small Business Administration, SBIC Digest

* Minnesota ranks tenth among states in total commercial and industrial loans per capita and fifth in small business loans financed by the SBIC.

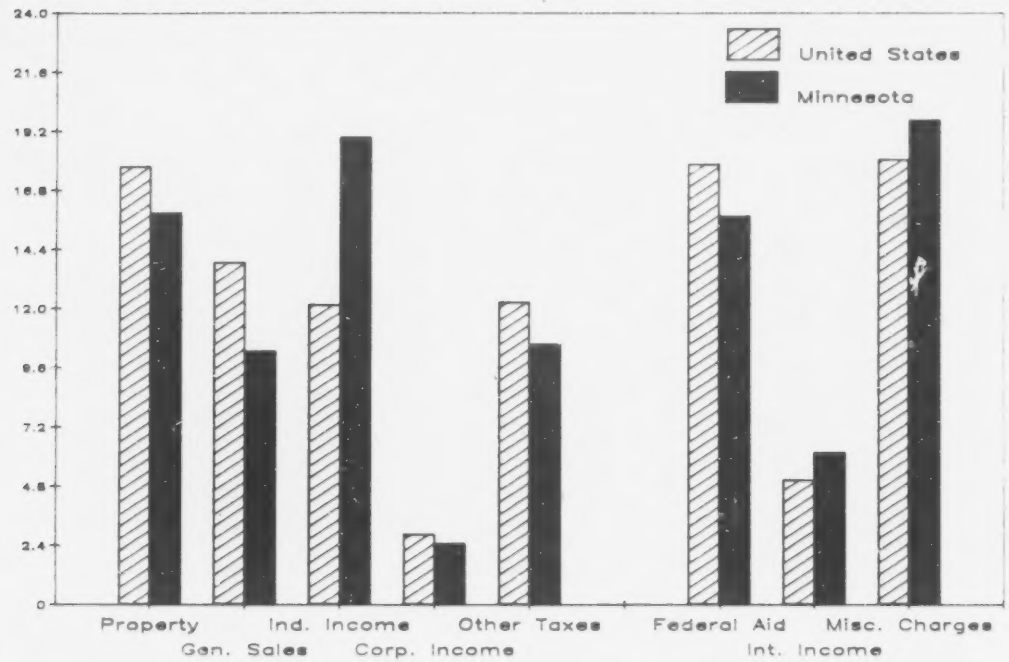
* Minnesota is the only state in the North Central region to rank in the top ten in both measures of financing activity.

* All of Minnesota's neighbors rank in the bottom half of states in per capita underwriting of commercial and industrial loans.

* The amount of small business financing through the SBIC in Minnesota is triple that of the median and ten times more than the lowest states.

* Even on a per capita basis, the four largest states in the nation -- California, New York, Texas and Illinois -- are among the top half-dozen in commercial and industrial loan activity.

TABLE 6.1: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF STATE/LOCAL GENERAL REVENUE BY SOURCE, 1984



	MN	US AVG		MN	US AVG
TAXES	58.2	59.0	OTHER SOURCES	41.8	41.0
Property	15.9	17.8	Federal Aid	15.8	17.9
General Sales	10.3	13.9	Interest Income	6.2	5.1
Individual Income	19.0	12.2	Misc. Charges	19.7	18.1
Corporate Income	2.5	2.9			
Other Taxes	10.6	12.3			

SOURCE: US Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Significant Features of Fiscal Federalism (Other taxes include excise, gambling, severance and motor fuels. Miscellaneous charges include licenses, liquor sales and utility fees.)

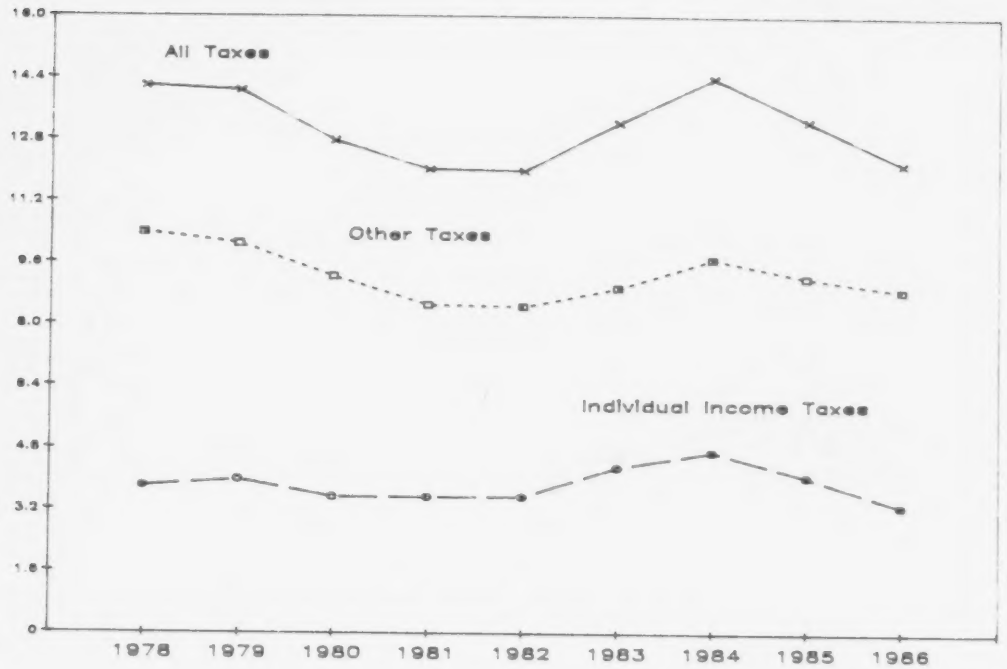
* Minnesota governments derive 58.2 percent of their total revenue from taxes, slightly less than the average for all states.

* Property, sales and corporate income taxes all contribute less to state and local revenue in Minnesota than in most other states.

* Minnesota relies upon the individual income tax for nineteen percent of its general revenue, more than any other tax source.

* Minnesota's reliance on federal aid for revenue is lower than the fifty-state average. A relatively greater share of funds comes from earnings and miscellaneous charges.

TABLE 6.2: MINNESOTA STATE AND LOCAL TAX REVENUE AS A PERCENT OF PERSONAL INCOME, 1978 TO 1986



	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All Taxes	14.16	14.04	12.74	12.00	11.96	13.22	14.38	13.27	12.16
Ind. Income Tax	3.79	3.96	3.51	3.51	3.51	4.28	4.69	4.05	3.28
Other Taxes	10.37	10.08	9.23	8.49	8.45	8.94	9.69	9.22	8.88

SOURCES: US Census Bureau, Governmental Finances
State of Minnesota, Economic Report to the Governor (Projections made by Minnesota Dept of Revenue for 1985 and 1986.)

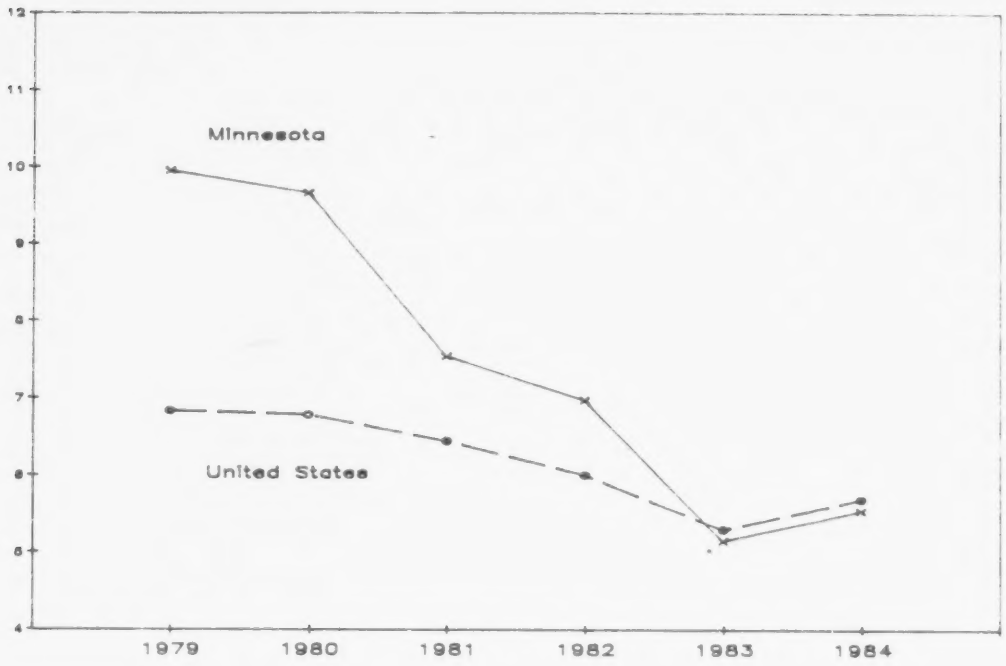
* For 1986, total Minnesota state and local tax revenue as a share of personal income is expected to be 12.16 percent, down from 14.38 percent in 1984.

* Individual income tax collections as a percent of personal income peaked in 1984 due in part to a temporary tax surcharge and higher rates in effect at that time.

* The share of Minnesota's personal income going to individual income taxes is expected to decline thirty percent between 1984 and 1986, to its lowest level in recent times.

* In addition to the dramatic decline anticipated in individual income tax revenue by 1986, other tax collections as a percent of personal income (primarily property and sales) are not projected to increase.

TABLE 6.3: STATE & LOCAL CORPORATE INCOME TAX COLLECTIONS PER $1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME, 1979 TO 1984



	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Minnesota	$9.95	$9.66	$7.54	$6.97	$5.15	$5.54
United States	$6.83	$6.78	$6.44	$6.00	$5.30	$5.69
Minnesota Rank	4	3	6	8	14	14

SOURCES: US Bureau of the Census, Governmental Finances
US Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business

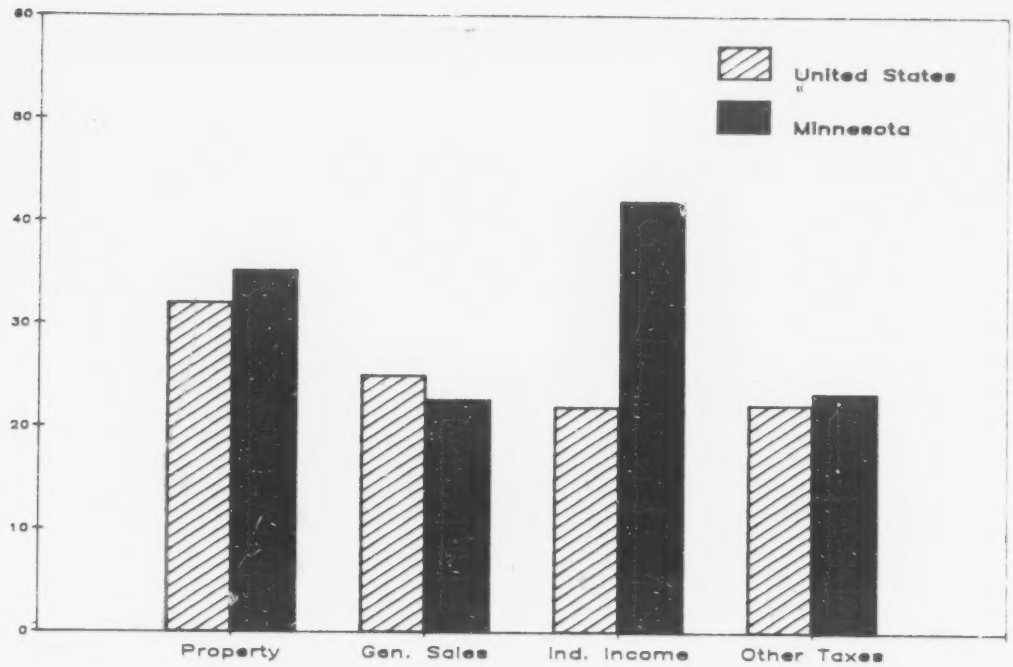
* Minnesota's corporate income tax collections per $1,000 of personal income are lower than the U.S. average.

* Minnesota corporate income tax revenue as a share of personal income reached its peak in 1979, forty-six percent above the national average. Since that time, it has been cut nearly in half.

* One half of one percent of all personal income generated in Minnesota is collected through the state corporate income tax.

* In just three years, Minnesota's rank among states that impose a corporate income tax fell from third to fourteenth, where it currently stands.

TABLE 6.4: STATE AND LOCAL TAXES COLLECTED PER $1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME, 1984



	PROPERTY	GENERAL SALES	INDIVIDUAL INCOME **	OTHER TAXES
Minnesota	$35.27	$22.75	$42.11	$23.42
United States	$32.14	$25.06	$22.05	$22.28

** Pertains to tax level before ten percent surtax was removed and prior to additional seventeen percent tax cut effective in 1985.

SOURCE: US Bureau of the Census, Governmental Finances (Other taxes include excise, motor fuels, severence and gambling.)

* Of all Minnesota taxes, the individual income tax takes the largest share of personal income. Since the data was collected, Minnesota has reduced its personal income tax by twenty-five percent.

* In collecting only $22.75 for every $1,000 of personal income generated, Minnesota's sales tax is lower than that of other states which collect $25.06 on average.

* Minnesota is one of only six states to exempt clothing from its general sales tax.

* Minnesota's property taxes collected per $1,000 of personal income are slightly higher than the national average.

* Minnesota collects slightly more than the national average in other taxes, many of which are imposed on non-residents.

TABLE 6.5: REAL ESTATE TAX COLLECTIONS AS A PERCENT OF MARKET VALUE, 1981

	AVERAGE TAX RATE	RANK
U.S. AVERAGE	1.36%	
NORTHEAST		
New York	3.29	(1)
Massachusetts	2.81	(2)
Rhode Island	2.52	(4)
New Jersey	2.35	(6)
New Hampshire	2.10	(8)
Connecticut	1.74	(12)
Maine	1.67	(14)
Vermont	1.62	(15)
Pennsylvania	1.58	(16)
SOUTH		
Maryland	1.35	(20)
Virginia	1.21	(24)
Texas	1.19	(26)
Georgia	1.17	(27)
Tennessee	1.13	(29)
West Virginia	1.12	(30)
Kentucky	1.02	(33)
Mississippi	1.02	(33)
South Carolina	1.01	(35)
North Carolina	0.95	(38)
Florida	0.80	(43)
Louisiana	0.76	(44)
Arkansas	0.74	(45)
Delaware	0.73	(46)
Oklahoma	0.70	(47)
Alabama	0.66	(49)
NORTH CENTRAL		
Michigan	2.55	(3)
Illinois	1.92	(10)
Indiana	1.78	(11)
Wisconsin	1.71	(13)
Kansas	1.53	(17)
Ohio	1.45	(18)
Nebraska	1.42	(19)
Missouri	1.27	(21)
Iowa	1.22	(22)
South Dakota	1.21	(25)
MINNESOTA	**1.17**	**(27)**
North Dakota	1.11	(31)
WEST		
Alaska	2.45	(5)
Wyoming	2.24	(7)
Montana	1.97	(9)
Oregon	1.22	(22)
Utah	1.04	(32)
Arizona	0.97	(36)
Washington	0.96	(37)
Colorado	0.93	(39)
Nevada	0.89	(40)
Idaho	0.84	(41)
California	0.84	(41)
New Mexico	0.67	(48)
Hawaii	0.41	(50)

SOURCE: US Bureau of the Census, Governmental Finances; Census of Governments, Taxable Property Values and Assessment Sales Price Ratios

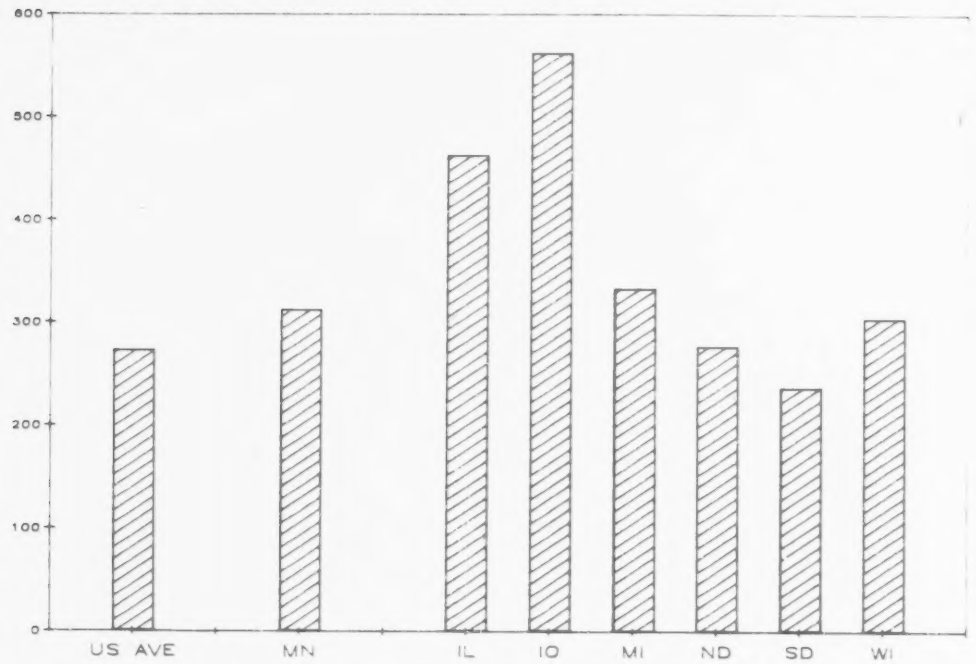
* On average, 1.17 percent of a Minnesota property's market value is collected in real estate taxes compared with 1.36 percent nationwide.

* Minnesota's real estate tax collections as a percent of market value, the effective tax rate, is fourteen percent below the average for all states.

* Of the twelve North Central states, Minnesota has the second lowest tax rate on real property, and is one of only five to be below the national average in this measure.

* The Northeast has the highest real estate taxes in the United States with all of its nine states registering rates above the national average, while all the Southern states are below the mean.

TABLE 6.6: MAXIMUM WEEKLY PAYMENT UNDER WORKERS' COMPENSATION, 1984



US Average	$273.75	Illinois	$463.44	North Dakota	$278.00
		Iowa	563.00	South Dakota	238.00
MINNESOTA	313.00	Michigan	334.00	Wisconsin	305.00

SOURCE: US Chamber of Commerce, Analysis of Workers' Compensation Laws (Measure indicates maximum weekly claim that has to be paid for permanent and temporary total disability.)

* In 1984, Minnesota law stipulated a maximum weekly payment amount of $313.00 under workers' compensation insurance.

* The maximum weekly workers' compensation payment in Minnesota is fourteen percent above the national mean of $273.75, but below the average of $317.74 for states in the Great Lakes region. (Includes states not shown above.)

* Minnesota's maximum weekly workers' compensation payment is lower than three of the neighboring states: Illinois, Iowa and Michigan.

* All but one of the featured states allow for maximum workers' compensation payments above the national average.

* Regional states which are high in maximum allowable benefits tend to have a large share of their employment in manufacturing industries.

TABLE 6.7: UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE INDICATORS, 1983

	MINNESOTA	UNITED STATES
Overall Unemployment Rate	8.2%	9.6%
Unemployment Rate for Insured Unemployed	3.1%	3.9%
Insured Unemployed as a Percent of Total Unemployed	38%	41%
Average Duration of Claims (in Weeks)	17.0	17.5
Average Weekly Wage in Covered Employment	$329.05	$335.07
Average Weekly Benefits Collected by Claimants	$140.77	$123.59
Average Weekly Benefit as a Percent of Average Weekly Wage	42.8%	37.2%
Average Annual Benefits Paid per Covered Worker	$233.53	$250.02
Total Benefits Paid as a Percent of Total Wages	1.36%	1.43%
Average Employer Tax Rate (Taxes as a Percent of Total Wages)	1.16%	1.20%

SOURCE: US Employment and Training Administration, Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data

* A variety of indicators on the unemployment insurance system reveals that Minnesota is comparable to the United States average in most respects.

* Roughly forty percent of all unemployed workers in 1983 received unemployment compensation, both nationally and in Minnesota.

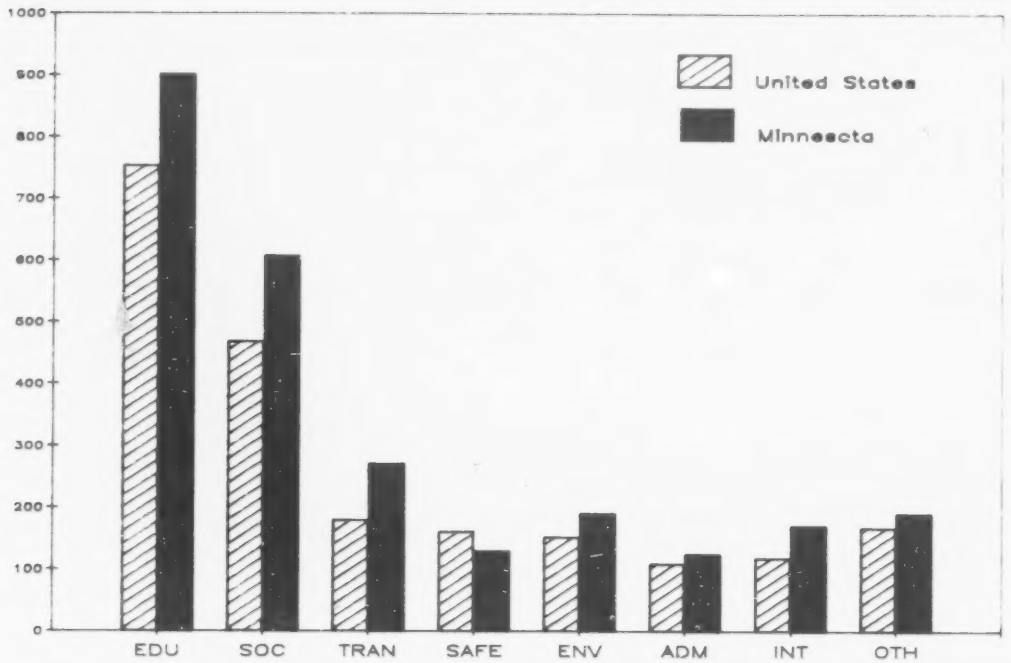
* A smaller share of workers received benefits in Minnesota and less was paid out per worker, principally because the state's unemployment rate was lower than the nation's.

* Unemployed Minnesota workers receiving benefits took in $17.18 more weekly than those in the rest of the country, but collected for a shorter period of time.

* On average, Minnesota's unemployed received 42.8 percent of their previous wage, compared 37.2 percent for unemployed workers nationally.

* In 1983, the average employer tax rate was slightly lower in Minnesota than in the United States as a whole.

TABLE 6.8: STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES IN DOLLARS PER CAPITA, 1984



	MINNESOTA	U.S. AVERAGE	PERCENT DIFFERENCE
EDUCATION (local and higher education, libraries)	$904.70	$755.94	19.7%
SOCIAL SERVICES (public welfare, health)	610.53	470.99	29.6
TRANSPORTATION (highways, air transportation)	274.00	182.51	50.1
PUBLIC SAFETY (police, fire, corrections)	132.68	163.24	-18.7
ENVIRONMENT (sewerage, housing, parks, resources)	193.59	154.82	25.0
ADMINISTRATION (financial, general, buildings)	127.97	111.60	14.7
INTEREST ON DEBT	173.74	121.51	43.0
OTHER GENERAL EXPENDITURES	193.80	170.52	13.7

SOURCE: US Bureau of the Census, Governmental Finances

* Education is the largest recipient of state and local government expenditures in Minnesota, accounting for more than a third of the total.

* Minnesota governments spend twenty percent more per capita on education than the national average.

* Minnesota spends fifty percent more per capita on transportation than the average of other states.

* Public safety is the only service in which Minnesota spends less per capita than the U.S. average, presumably because of its lower crime rate and prison population.

* Although Minnesota's per capita spending on administration is higher, the share of total expenditures its governments devote to this function is less than the national average.

TABLE 6.9: BUSINESS INCENTIVE PROGRAMS AVAILABLE IN MINNESOTA AND TOTAL NUMBER OF OTHER STATES WITH SIMILAR PROGRAMS, 1985

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR INDUSTRY
- State Sponsored Industrial Development Authority (37)
- Privately Sponsored Development Credit Corporation (36)
- State Authority or Agency Revenue Bond Financing (40)
- State Authority or Agency General Obligation Bond Financing (12)
- Loans for Building Construction, Equipment, Machinery (39)
- State Financing Aid for Existing Plant Expansion (38)
- State Matching Funds for Local Industrial Financing Programs (14)
- Incentives for Establishing Plants in Areas of High Unemployment (31)

TAX INCENTIVES FOR INDUSTRY
- Corporate Income Tax Exemption (30)
- Personal Income Tax Exemption (23)
- Excise Tax Exemption (15)
- Tax Exemption or Moratorium on Land, Capital Improvements (33)
- Tax Exemption or Moratorium on Equipment, Machinery (33)
- Inventory Tax Exemption on Goods in Transit (46)
- Tax Exemption on Manufacturers' Inventories (42)
- Sales/Use Tax Exemption on New Equipment (41)
- Tax Exemption on Raw Materials Used in Manufacturing (44)
- Tax Incentive for Creation of Jobs (29)
- Tax Credits for Use of Specified State Products (4)
- Tax Exemption to Encourage Research and Development (21)
- Accelerated Depreciation of Industrial Equipment (33)

SPECIAL SERVICES FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
- Government Financed Speculative Building (28)
- Free Land for Industry Provided by Cities and/or Counties (20)
- State Funds for Local Development-Related Public Works Projects (43)
- State Funds for City and/or County Master Plans (29)
- State Funds for City and/or County Recreational Projects (40)
- State Funds for Private Recreational Projects (8)
- State Program to Promote Research & Development (42)
- State Program to Increase Exports of Products (49)
- State Supported Training of "Hard-Core" Unemployed (42)
- State Incentive to Industry to Train "Hard-Core" Unemployed (33)
- State Help in Bidding on Federal Procurement Contracts (39)
- State Science and/or Technology Advisory Council (44)

STATE INCENTIVES FOR POLLUTION CONTROL
- Real Property Tax Exemption (35)
- Credit Against Corporate Income Tax (15)
- Accelerated Depreciation of Pollution Control Equipment (31)
- State Financing Program for Equipment Purchase and Installation (47)

SOURCE: Industrial Development and Site Selection Handbook, Oct 1985

* More than three dozen incentives are offered to Minnesota businesses: financial incentives, tax exemptions and special services.

* Eight of the listed incentives are available in less than half of the nation's states.

TABLE 7.1: LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE LABOR FORCE BY AGE, RACE AND SEX, 1984

	PARTICIPATION RATE			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION		
	United States	North Central	Minnesota	United States	North Central	Minnesota
TOTAL	64.4	65.2	71.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	76.4	77.0	80.9	56.2	56.3	55.7
Female	53.6	54.5	62.7	43.8	43.7	44.3
White	64.6	65.7	71.9	86.7	91.1	96.9
Nonwhite	62.6	60.8	66.0	13.3	8.9	3.1
Teen	53.9	58.3	69.3	7.0	7.7	8.6
Adult	65.3	65.9	72.0	93.0	92.3	91.4

SOURCE: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment (Labor force participation rate is that percentage of the population aged sixteen and over that is employed or seeking work.)

* Seventy-two percent of Minnesota's working-age population is in the labor force compared with roughly sixty-five percent in the nation and region.

* Minnesota's labor force participation rate is significantly higher than that of both the United States and the North Central region for all groups.

* Sixty-nine percent of all Minnesota teens are in the labor force compared with only fifty-four percent in the nation.

* The labor force participation rate of females in Minnesota is nine percentage points higher than that of the United States.

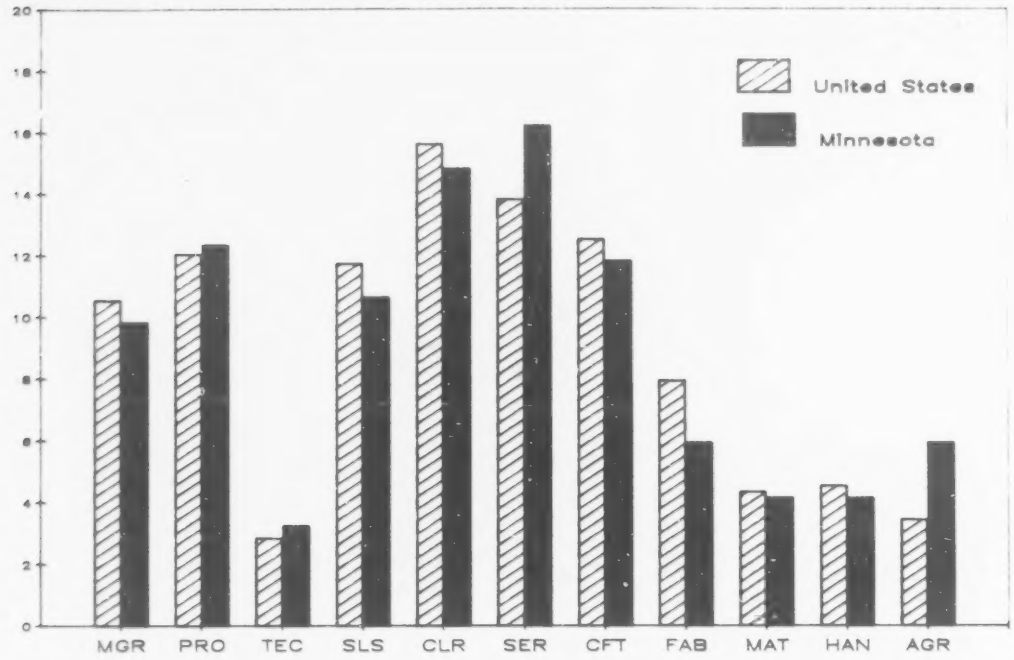
* The labor force participation rate of non-white workers in Minnesota is six percent higher than the nation's and nine percent higher than the region's.

* Nonwhites make up only 3.1 percent of the total labor force in Minnesota compared with 8.9 percent in the North Central region and 13.3 percent in the United States.

* Due to higher participation rates, females compose a larger share of the total labor force in Minnesota than is found in the nation or region.

* Teens represent 8.6 percent of the Minnesota work force, a much larger portion than the 7.0 percent share held by teens nationwide.

TABLE 7.2: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR FORCE BY OCCUPATION, 1984



	MINNESOTA	U.S.
Executive, Administrative and Managerial	9.9	10.6
Professional Speciality	12.4	12.1
Technicians and Related Support	3.3	2.9
Sales Occupations	10.7	11.8
Administrative Support, Incl. Clerical	14.9	15.7
Service Occupations	16.3	13.9
Precision Production, Craft and Repair	11.9	12.6
Machine Operators, Fabricators and Assemblers	6.0	8.0
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	4.2	4.4
Handlers, Helpers and Laborers	4.2	4.6
Farming, Forestry and Fishing	6.0	3.5

SOURCE: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment

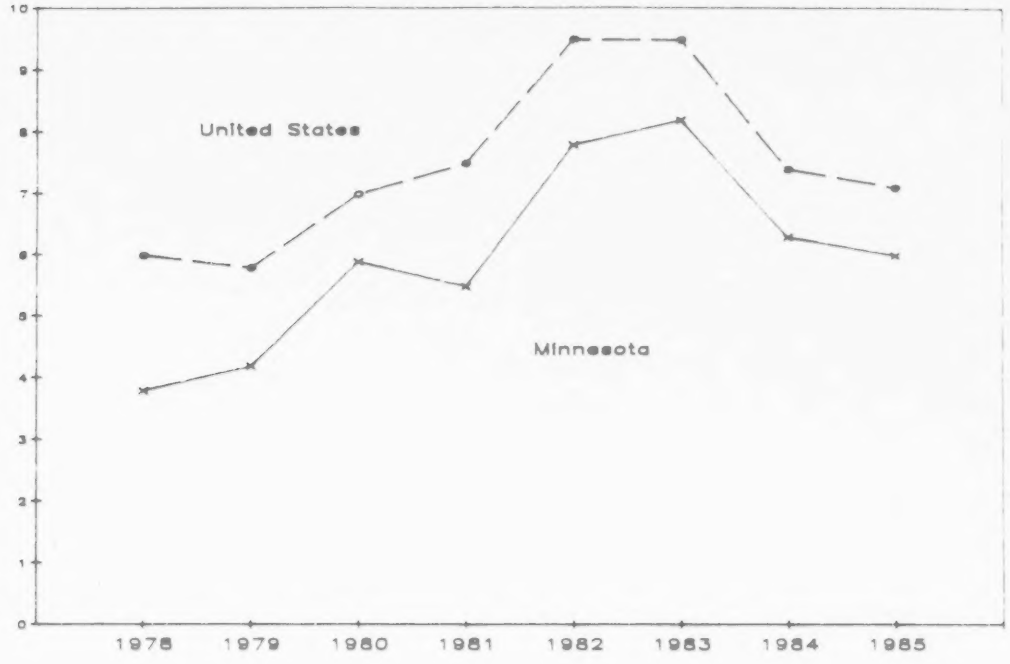
* The largest share of Minnesota's labor force is in service occupations, followed by clerical, professional, and craft workers.

* Minnesota's share is higher than the U. S. average in four occupational groups: professional, technical, service and agricultural.

* The widest disparity in occupational distribution between Minnesota and the U.S. is the state's prevalence of agricultural workers.

* Of the blue collar occupations, only machine operators, fabricators and assemblers are much less common in Minnesota than in the nation.

TABLE 7.3: ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, 1978 TO 1985



		1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
United States		6.0%	5.8%	7.0%	7.5%	9.5%	9.5%	7.4%	7.1%
Minnesota		3.8	4.2	5.9	5.5	7.8	8.2	6.3	6.0
Twin Cities Metro Area		3.1	3.3	4.4	4.4	6.3	6.6	4.7	4.4
Other Minnesota Regions	Northeast	5.8	6.6	10.4	8.9	14.8	15.4	11.6	10.8
	West	4.5	5.0	7.2	6.7	7.8	8.2	7.7	7.6
	Central	4.6	5.0	7.2	6.6	8.7	9.2	7.6	7.4
	Southeast	3.7	4.1	6.0	5.5	7.2	7.6	6.4	6.0

SOURCES: MN Dept of Jobs & Training, LAUS program data
US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings

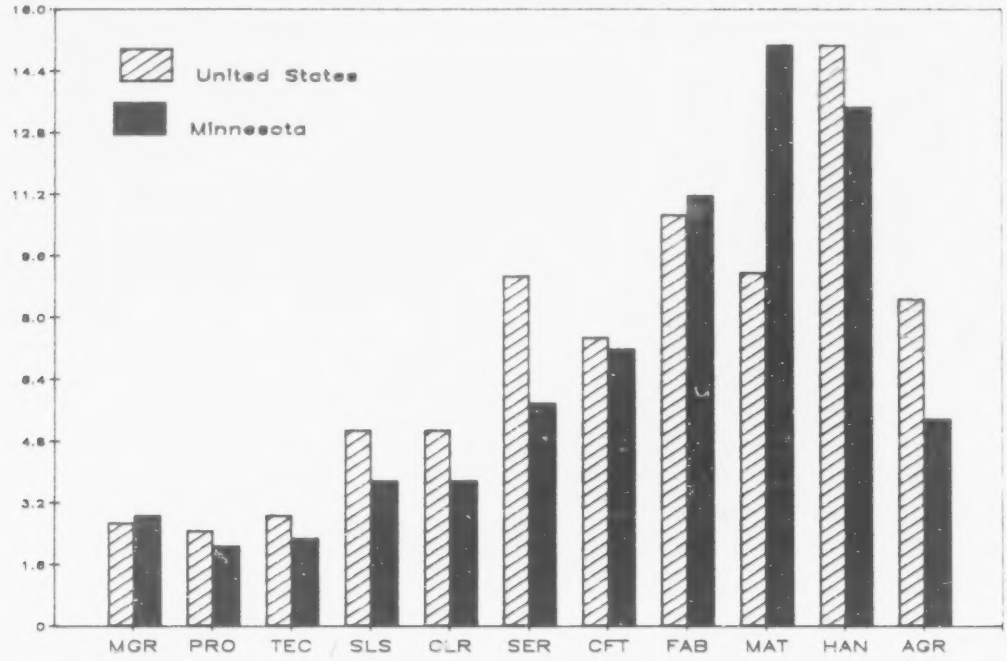
* Minnesota's unemployment rate remained one to two percentage points below that of the United States from 1978 to 1985.

* The unemployment rate in the Twin Cities metropolitan area stayed well below both the Minnesota and U.S. measure over the period.

* The Northeast region of Minnesota experienced the state's highest unemployment, with double-digit rates in five of the eight years.

* Of the four outstate areas, the Southeast was the only one with an unemployment rate below the national average over the entire period.

TABLE 7.4: UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY OCCUPATION, 1984



	MINNESOTA	U.S.
ALL OCCUPATIONS	5.7%	7.5%
Executive, Administrative and Managerial	2.9	2.7
Professional Speciality	2.1	2.5
Technicians and Related Support	2.3	2.9
Sales Occupations	3.8	5.1
Administrative Support, Incl. Clerical	3.8	5.1
Service Occupations	5.8	9.1
Precision Production, Craft and Repair	7.2	7.5
Machine Operators, Fabricators and Assemblers	11.2	10.7
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	15.1	9.2
Handlers, Helpers and Laborers	13.5	15.1
Farming, Fishing and Forestry Occupations	5.4	8.5

SOURCE: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment (Data derived from separate survey, so rate for all occupations may be inconsistant with official unemployment rate.)

* Professional, technical and managerial workers had the lowest unemployment rates in both Minnesota and the United States.

* The unemployment rate was higher in Minnesota than in the U.S. for only three occupations: managers, fabricators and material movers.

* Service workers experienced the lowest unemployment rate in Minnesota relative to the nation.

* Material movers include mining equipment operators, which may explain Minnesota's high absolute and relative unemployment rates for this group.

TABLE 7.5: ANNUAL AVERAGE WAGES PER EMPLOYEE BY INDUSTRY, 1983

	MINNESOTA	UNITED STATES
Total Private Non-agricultural	$16,035	$16,511
Agriculture Services	10,756	10,679
Mining	29,752	27,748
Metal Mining	30,958	28,993
Construction	19,697	18,807
Manufacturing	22,263	20,724
Food Products	18,241	17,765
Paper & Allied Products	23,484	22,261
Printing & Publishing	18,695	18,325
Fabricated Metals	22,781	20,062
Non-electrical Machinery	23,942	22,530
Electrical Machinery	19,445	21,076
Instruments	23,826	22,444
Transportation & Public Utilities	21,843	22,756
Trucking	18,239	18,988
Communications	23,107	24,823
Electric & Gas Utilities	26,683	26,111
Wholesale Trade	20,424	20,324
Retail Trade	8,334	9,215
General Merchandise Stores	7,064	8,395
Eating & Drinking Places	4,779	5,631
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	19,429	19,461
Banking	16,336	16,868
Insurance Carriers	20,889	19,446
Services	12,421	14,135
Business	13,130	14,562
Health	14,686	16,312
Legal	21,594	24,107
Social	8,012	8,065
Miscellaneous Professional	19,060	22,491

SOURCE: US Bureau of the Census, County Business Patterns (Annual average wages per employee is defined as total annual payroll (first quarter payroll annualized) divided by the number of employees during the week of March 12th. It does not correct for number of part-time or seasonal workers employed throughout the year.)

* Minnesota's annual average wages per employee are slightly lower than the U.S. average.

* The mining, construction and manufacturing sectors in Minnesota have higher average wages than the U.S. while pay in transportation, retail trade and services is lower.

* Minnesota contains both high- and low-paying manufacturing industries among the seven major ones cited.

* The average annual wages paid per employee in certain retail trade and service industries is ten to fifteen percent lower in Minnesota than in the nation.

TABLE 7.6: HOURLY WAGES FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS BY INDUSTRY, 1985

SIC	INDUSTRY	MINNESOTA	UNITED STATES
	All Manufacturing	$10.05	$9.52
	- adjusted for industry mix	9.59	9.52
20	Food & Kindred Products	8.45	8.55
22	Textiles	7.11	6.70
23	Apparel	5.79	5.72
24	Lumber & Wood Products	11.44	8.18
25	Furniture & Fixtures	9.52	7.19
26	Paper & Allied Products	11.76	10.82
27	Printing & Publishing	10.47	9.69
28	Chemicals	10.43	11.57
29	Petroleum & Coal	13.14	14.04
30/31	Rubber, Plastics & Leather	8.36	8.04
32	Stone, Clay & Glass	10.39	9.82
33	Primary Metals	9.27	11.68
34	Fabricated Metals	11.08	9.66
35	Non-electrical Machinery	10.68	10.29
36	Electrical Machinery	7.89	9.47
37	Transportation Equipment	11.68	12.70
38	Instruments	9.84	9.19
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	9.29	7.28

SOURCES: MN Dept of Jobs & Training, ES-790 program data
US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings (Hourly wages are adjusted for industry mix by taking the average of all two-digit industries' hourly wages weighted by the U.S. employment level in each industry.)

* After correcting for the mix of industries, the Minnesota-to-U.S. wage differential in manufacturing narrows from more than five to less than one percent.

* Textiles, apparel and electrical machinery are the lowest paying manufacturing industries in Minnesota, with hourly rates slightly above, close to and below the national average, respectively.

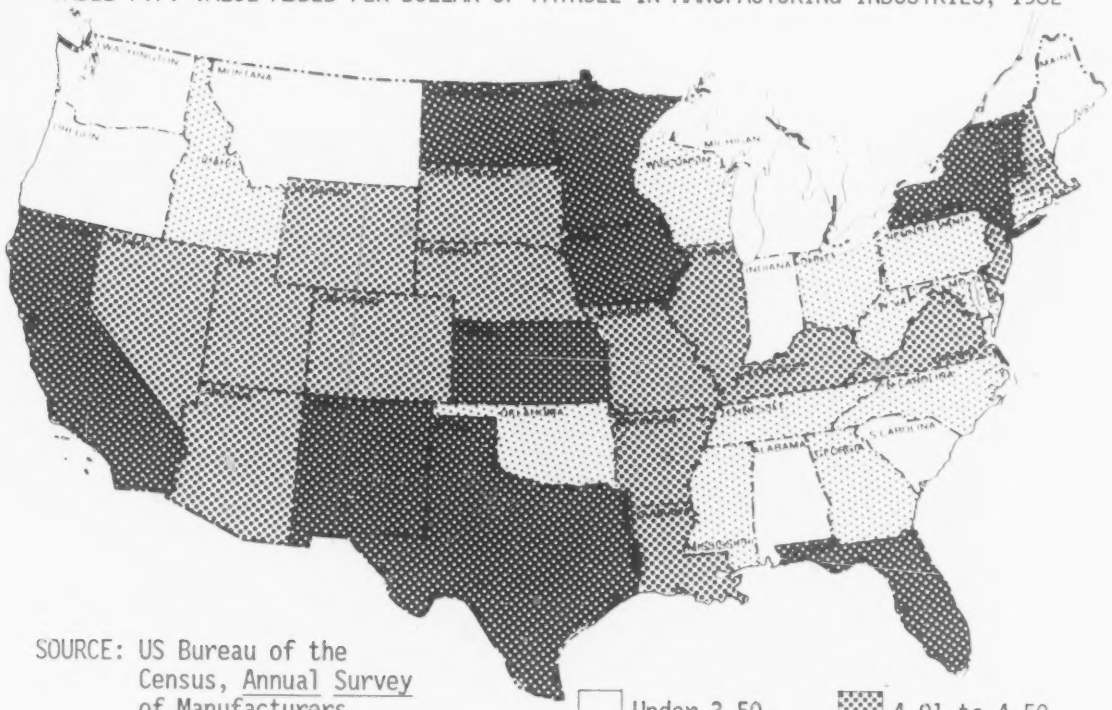
* The four highest paying industries in Minnesotaare petroleum, paper products, transportation equipment and lumber and wood products.

* Among the six highest paying industries nationally, Minnesota offers lower wage rates in four of them: primary metals, transportation equipment, chemicals and petroleum.

* The two largest manufacturing industries in Minnesota, non-electrical machinery and food products, both have wage rates within four percent of their corresponding national averages.

* The largest U.S. industry, electrical machinery, commands hourly wages in Minnesota that are twenty percent below those found throughout the rest of the country.

TABLE 7.7: VALUE ADDED PER DOLLAR OF PAYROLL IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1982



SOURCE: US Bureau of the Census, Annual Survey of Manufacturers

Under 3.50 | 3.50 to 4.00 | 4.01 to 4.50 | Over 4.50

UNITED STATES $4.05

1 New Mexico	4.91	17 Colorado	4.27	33 Oklahoma	3.92
2 Texas	4.81	18 South Dakota	4.23	34 North Carolina	3.91
3 New York	4.79	19 Utah	4.22	35 Georgia	3.90
4 Vermont	4.72	20 Kentucky	4.15	36 Wisconsin	3.83
5 Kansas	4.69	21 Missouri	4.14	37 Ohio	3.65
6 California	4.59	22 Wyoming	4.13	38 Rhode Island	3.63
7 Florida	4.56	23 Virginia	4.10	38 West Virginia	3.63
8 Iowa	4.55	23 Nevada	4.10	40 Pennsylvania	3.60
9 North Dakota	4.53	23 Illinois	4.10	41 South Carolina	3.45
10 MINNESOTA	**4.52**	26 New Hampshire	4.09	42 Oregon	3.44
11 Delaware	4.48	27 Arkansas	4.01	43 Alabama	3.41
12 Louisiana	4.46	28 Mississippi	4.00	44 Indiana	3.40
13 Nebraska	4.44	29 Connecticut	3.99	45 Maine	3.26
14 New Jersey	4.43	30 Tennessee	3.94	46 Michigan	3.17
15 Arizona	4.38	30 Idaho	3.94	47 Washington	3.16
16 Massachusetts	4.35	32 Maryland	3.93	48 Montana	2.73

* Minnesota ranks tenth among states in value added in manufacturing per dollar of payroll, a measure of labor productivity.

* Minnesota's value added in the manufacturing sector is twelve percent above the national average.

* Value added is not strongly related to location. All regions of the nation contain states that place both high and low in this measure.

* Minnesota ranks fourth among the twelve North Central states in this measure of labor productivity.

TABLE 7.8: INDICATORS OF UNION MEMBERSHIP

	DATA YEAR	MINNESOTA	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES
Total Union Membership	1980	463,000	6,943,000	22,811,000
as a Percent of Payroll Employment	1980	26.2%	29.4%	25.2%
Union Membership in Manufacturing	1984	96,000	2,153,000	4,892,000
as a Percent of Mfg Employment	1984	25.7%	39.0%	20.1%
Percent Change in Manufacturing Union Membership	1982-1984	-9.3%	-7.8%	-5.3%
AFL-CIO Membership	1984	181,000	NA	13,265,000
as a Percent of Payroll Employment	1984	9.9%	NA	14.1%

SOURCES: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Directory of National Unions and Employee Associations; Alexander Grant & Co., General Manufacturing Climates; US and MN AFL-CIO (unpublished estimates of membership shares)

* Depending on the measure and time frame used, union membership in Minnesota ranges anywhere from ten to twenty-six percent of total employment.

* The last comprehensive tabulation of unionization, published in 1980, showed Minnesota with total union membership of 96,000 representing twenty-six percent of all employees on payrolls.

* The proportion of all employees belonging to unions in Minnesota is just one percentage point above the U.S. average, but three points below that of the North Central states.

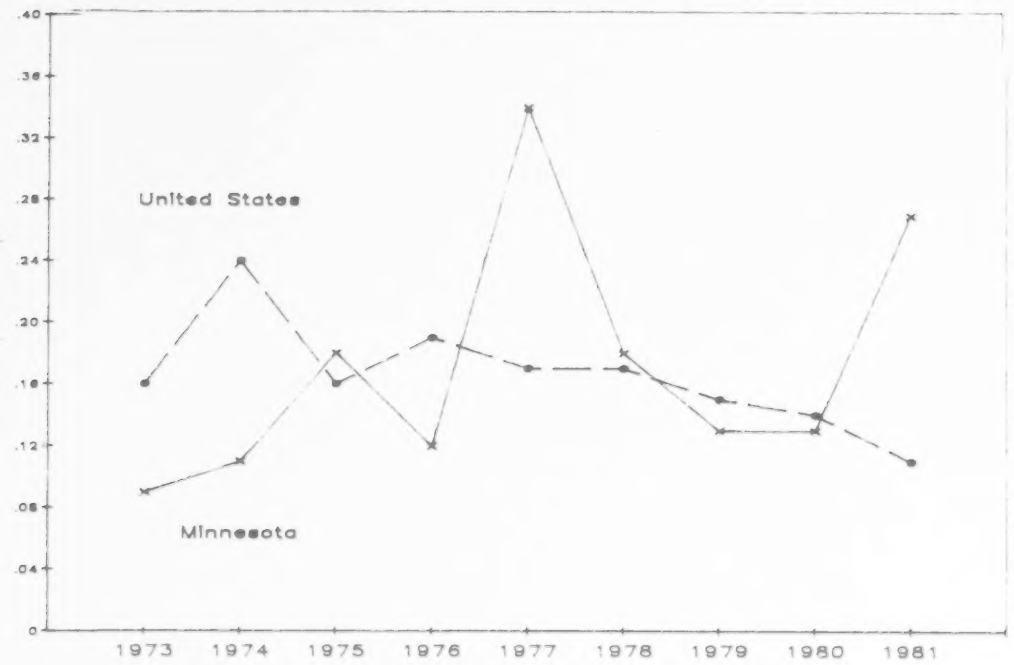
* According to recent estimates, roughly one-quarter of Minnesota's manufacturing employees belonged to unions compared with twenty percent nationally and almost forty percent in the North Central area.

* From 1982 to 1984, Minnesota's manufacturing union membership dropped by more than nine percent, despite employment growth of eight percent in this sector.

* Union membership in manufacturing has decreased faster in Minnesota than in either the nation or the North Central region.

* Less than ten percent of all Minnesota workers are members of the AFL-CIO, compared with fourteen percent nationally.

TABLE 7.9: PERCENT OF WORKING TIME IDLED BY WORK STOPPAGES, 1973 TO 1981



	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	AVERAGE
Minnesota	.09	.11	.18	.12	.34	.18	.13	.13	.27	.17
United States	.16	.24	.16	.19	.17	.17	.15	.14	.11	.17

SOURCE: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Handbook of Labor Statistics (Includes all work stoppages involving six or more employees. Data series discontinued after 1981.)

* Time lost due to work stoppages constitutes on average less than two-tenths of one percent of all working time, both nationally and in Minnesota.

* During the nine years from 1973 to 1981, Minnesota experienced less time idled than the U.S. average in five of them.

* There is no difference in the nine year work stoppage averages of the United States and Minnesota despite two years (1977, 1981) where the state figure was much higher.

* Time idled in these two errant years is due predominantly to work stoppages affecting the airlines industry in 1977 and communications workers in 1981.

TABLE 7.10: HEALTH CARE COST FACTORS

	YEAR	MINNESOTA	UNITED STATES
Average Daily Hospital Room Charge	1985	$188	$212
Average Cost per Day in Hospital	1983	$299	$369
Average Cost per Hospital Stay	1983	$2,743	$2,789
Hospital Occupancy Rate	1983	73.2%	76.1%
Hospital Beds per 100,000 People	1983	702	577
Physicians per 100,000 People	1982	196	191
Health Maintenance Organizations:			
Enrollment	1983	672,011	-
Enrollment as a Percent of Population	1983	16.2%	-
Average Cost per Enrollee per Month	1983	$46.50	-

SOURCES: Health Insurance Assoc. of America, Sourcebook of Health Insurance Data
American Hospital Assoc., Hospital Statistics
American Medical Assoc., Distribution of Physicians in the U.S.
MN Dept of Health, Statistical Report of Health Maintenance Organization Operations in Minnesota

* Hospital care costs in Minnesota are lower than the national average under a variety of cost measures.

* Average daily room charges at Minnesota hospitals are ten percent lower than the U.S. average.

* Minnesota's average daily hospital costs are more than seventy dollars lower than those in the United States at large.

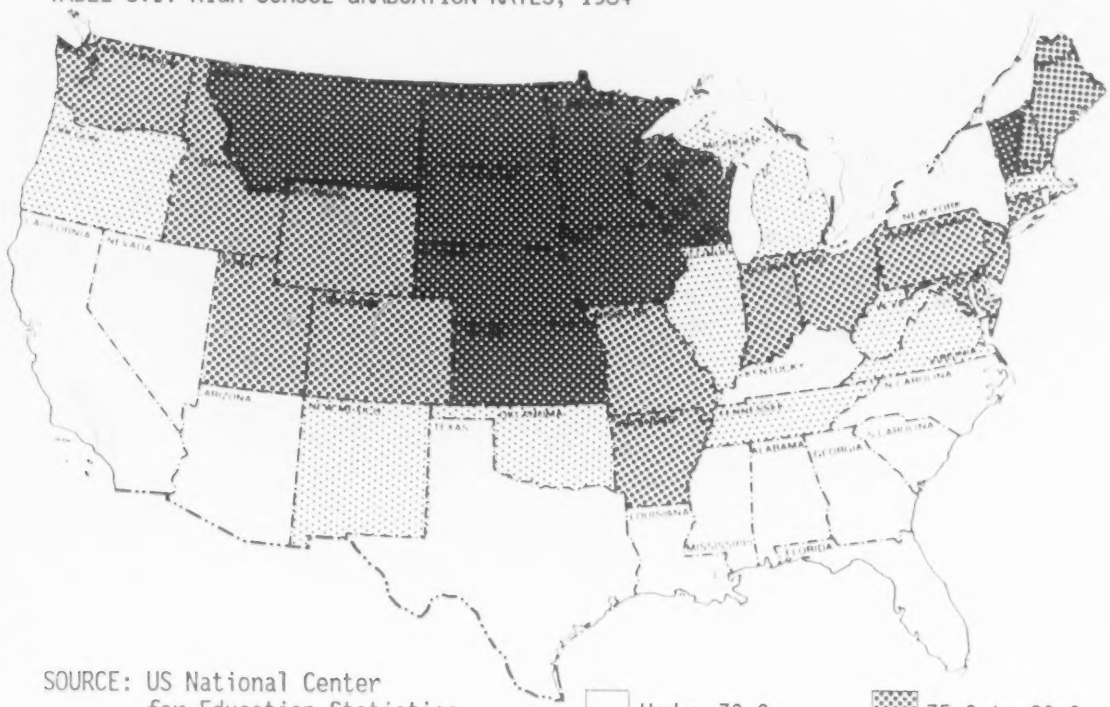
* Lower hospital occupancy rates in Minnesota than in the United States exert a greater pressure for competition among hospitals in cost-cutting measures.

* Access to health care in Minnesota surpasses that of the nation as indicated by the higher rate of both hospital beds and physicians in the state.

* As early as 1983, health maintenance organizations were a vital component of the state's medical care system, with 16.2 percent of the population enrolled.

* Rough estimates put current Minnesota enrollment in health maintenance organizations at forty percent of the population.

TABLE 8.1: HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATES, 1984



SOURCE: US National Center
for Education Statistics

UNITED STATES 70.9

Under 70.0

70.0 to 74.9

75.0 to 80.0

Over 80.0

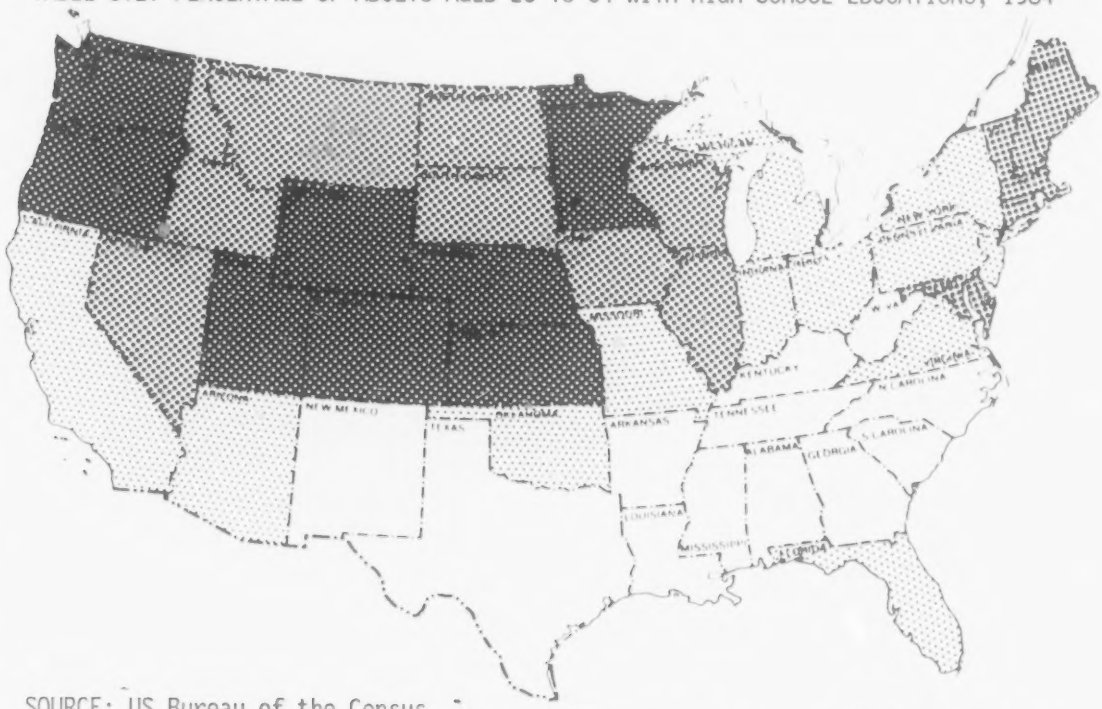
1	**MINNESOTA**	**89.3**	18	Missouri	76.2	35	New Mexico	71.0
2	North Dakota	86.3	19	Wyoming	76.0	36	Tennessee	70.5
2	Nebraska	86.3	20	Idaho	75.8	37	North Carolina	69.3
4	Iowa	86.0	21	Colorado	75.4	38	Rhode Island	68.7
5	South Dakota	85.5	22	Arkansas	75.2	39	Kentucky	68.4
6	Wisconsin	84.5	22	New Hampshire	75.2	40	Nevada	66.5
7	Vermont	83.1	24	Washington	75.1	41	Texas	64.6
8	Montana	82.1	25	Virginia	74.7	41	Arizona	64.6
9	Kansas	81.7	25	Alaska	74.7	43	South Carolina	64.5
10	Ohio	80.0	27	Illinois	74.5	44	California	63.2
11	Connecticut	79.1	28	Massachusetts	74.3	45	Georgia	63.1
12	Utah	78.1	29	Oregon	73.9	46	Mississippi	62.4
13	Maryland	77.8	30	Hawaii	73.2	47	New York	62.2
14	New Jersey	77.7	31	Oklahoma	73.1	47	Florida	62.2
15	Maine	77.2	31	West Virginia	73.1	49	Alabama	62.1
15	Pennsylvania	77.2	33	Michigan	72.2	50	Louisiana	56.7
17	Indiana	77.0	34	Delaware	71.1			

* At 89.3 percent, Minnesota's is the highest high school graduation rate in the country.

* Of the states with high graduation rates, only Minnesota and Wisconsin contain a metropolitan area of more than one million people.

* High school graduation rates display a distinct regional pattern - high in the West North Central states and low throughout most of the Southeast and Southwest.

TABLE 8.2: PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS AGED 25 TO 64 WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATIONS, 1984



SOURCE: US Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey

Under 75.0 | 75.0 to 79.9 | 80.0 to 85.0 | Over 85.0

UNITED STATES 79.0

1 Utah	88.3	17 Nevada	82.8	33 Indiana	76.5
2 Nebraska	88.0	18 South Dakota	82.0	34 Florida	75.7
3 Washington	87.9	19 Delaware	81.1	35 New York	75.2
4 Oregon	87.5	20 Idaho	80.8	36 Georgia	74.4
5 **MINNESOTA**	**87.3**	21 Maine	80.2	37 Louisiana	74.0
6 Colorado	87.0	22 Illinois	80.1	38 New Mexico	73.7
7 Kansas	85.6	23 Vermont	80.0	39 Rhode Island	72.2
8 Wyoming	85.5	24 New Jersey	79.9	40 Alabama	71.9
9 Montana	85.0	25 Michigan	79.8	41 Texas	71.6
10 Wisconsin	84.6	26 Oklahoma	79.4	42 Kentucky	71.1
11 New Hampshire	84.5	27 Pennsylvania	79.3	43 North Carolina	71.0
12 North Dakota	84.1	28 Ohio	78.8	44 Tennessee	69.8
13 Iowa	83.3	29 Missouri	78.2	45 South Carolina	69.4
14 Massachusetts	83.2	30 Virginia	77.3	46 Mississippi	68.0
14 Connecticut	83.2	31 Arizona	77.2	47 West Virginia	66.6
16 Maryland	83.1	32 California	77.0	48 Arkansas	66.5

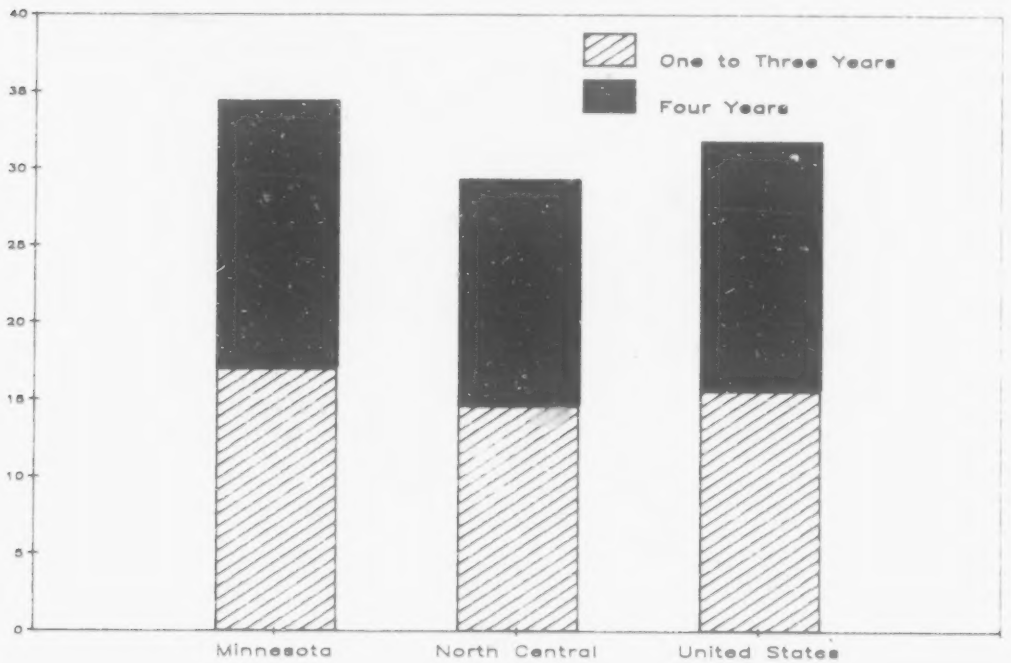
* Minnesota ranks fifth among states in the percentage of its working age population that are high school graduates.

* States with the highest level of high school graduates are located in the nation's northwest quadrant.

* All but one of the states with less than three-fourths of their residents possessing a high school diploma are in the South.

* Minnesota has a greater share of workers with high school educations than its neighbors.

TABLE 8.3: PERCENT OF POPULATION WITH POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION, 1980



	MINNESOTA	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES
One to Three Years	17.1%	14.7%	15.7%
Four Years	17.4%	14.7%	16.2%
Total	34.5%	29.4%	31.9%

SOURCE: US Bureau of the Census, Census of Population

* More than one-third of Minnesota's population aged twenty-five and older has education beyond high school.

* The share of the adult population with post-secondary education is higher in Minnesota than in both the United States States and the North Central region.

* Like the nation and region, Minnesota has roughly equal proportions of adults which have one to three years of schooling beyond high school and those which have four years or more (a college degree).

* Minnesota is ahead of the nation and the North Central region in both degreed and non-degreed persons with post-secondary training.

TABLE 8.4: TOTAL SAT SCORE ADJUSTED FOR NUMBER OF TEST TAKERS, 1982

	ACTUAL SCORE	ADJUSTED SCORE		ACTUAL SCORE	ADJUSTED SCORE
UNITED STATES	893	893			
			25 Maine	890	900
			26 Pennsylvania	885	899
1 New Hampshire	925	942	27 California	899	897
2 Washington	982	939	27 New Mexico	997	897
3 Iowa	1,088	937	29 Rhode Island	877	896
4 Montana	1,033	933	30 Florida	889	891
5 Colorado	983	928	30 Wyoming	1,017	891
6 Wisconsin	1,011	925	32 Missouri	975	889
7 **MINNESOTA**	**1,028**	**920**	32 New Jersey	869	889
7 Vermont	904	920	34 Idaho	995	887
9 Kansas	1,045	919	34 Michigan	973	887
9 Nebraska	1,045	919	36 Utah	1,022	884
11 Connecticut	896	917	37 Oklahoma	1,001	875
11 North Dakota	1,068	917	38 Indiana	860	872
13 New York	896	915	39 Nevada	917	870
14 Illinois	977	913	40 Kentucky	985	868
15 Alaska	923	912	40 Hawaii	857	868
16 Oregon	908	911	42 Arkansas	999	861
17 Massachusetts	888	909	43 West Virginia	968	860
18 South Dakota	1,075	907	44 Texas	868	859
19 Tennessee	999	906	45 Louisiana	975	849
20 Delaware	897	903	46 Alabama	964	847
20 Maryland	889	903	47 North Carolina	827	838
20 Ohio	958	903	48 Mississippi	988	837
20 Virginia	888	903	48 Georgia	823	837
24 Arizona	981	901	50 South Carolina	790	802

SOURCE: Harvard Educational Review, Nov '84, "Variations in State SAT Performance: Meaningful or Misleading?" (SAT refers to the Statistical Aptitude Test required of entering freshmen at certain universities. Due to high correlation between number of test takers and SAT scores, each score was adjusted by adding the residual between it and the expected score [derived via regression] to the national average.)

* Seven percent of Minnesota high school graduates take the SAT and score an average of 1,028 out of 1,600 points on the math and verbal portions combined.

* After adjusting for the low number of Minnesota graduates who take the SAT, their total score comes out thirty-three points above the national average.

* Minnesota ranks seventh among all states in SAT scores after the adjustment for test-taker volume is taken into account.

* States with the highest test scores are scattered throughout the northern portion of the United States, while the lowest ones are in the South.

TABLE 8.5: MOST COMMON PROGRAMS OFFERED AT MINNESOTA VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL INSTITUTES WITH NUMBER OF SCHOOLS INVOLVED, 1985-1986 SCHOOL YEAR

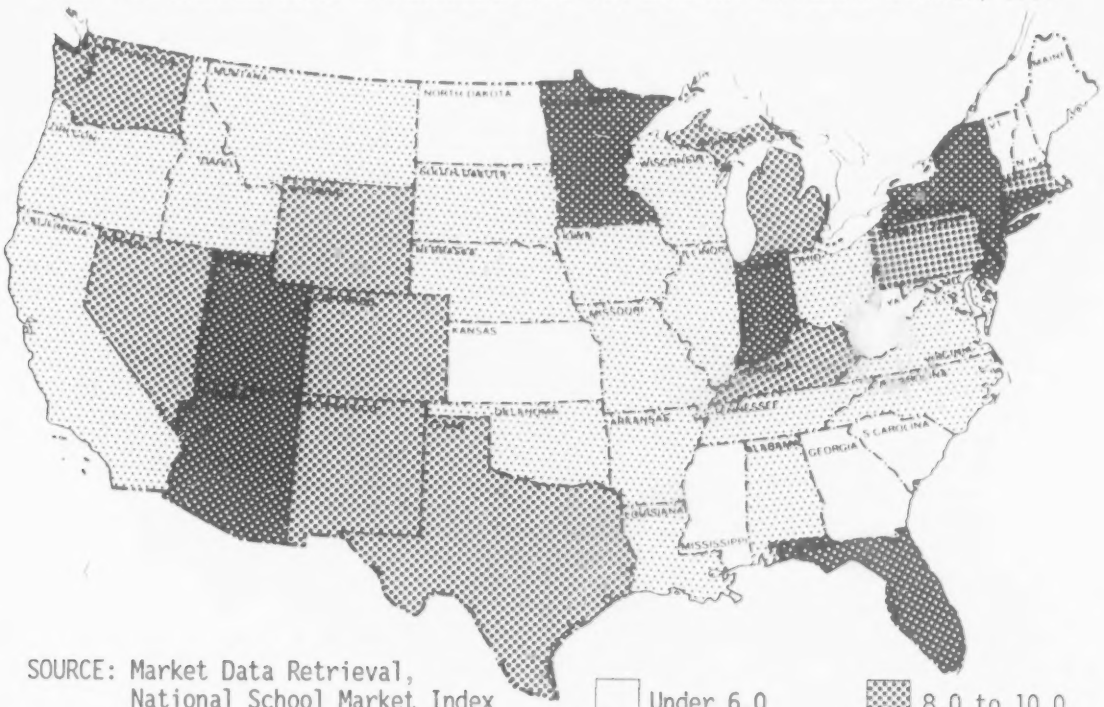
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	
Farm Business Management	20
Farm Operation & Management	12
Sheep Business Management	4
Agric. Supplies, Sales & Service	6
Agricultural Equipment Mechanics	7
Horticulture & Landscaping	6
Forest Harvesting & Management	5
BUSINESS & OFFICE	
Fashion Merchandising	7
Financial Services Marketing	3
General Retail Merchandising	7
Interior Design	3
Professional & Industrial Sales	4
Travel Services Marketing	4
Marketing Management	14
Small Business Management	23
Accounting/Bookkeeping	30
Banking & Finance	5
Data Processing	6
Computer Programming	4
Data Entry Equipment Operation	3
General Secretarial	26
Clerk-Typist	15
Legal Secretarial	13
Medical Secretarial	13
Business Administrative Management	3
Word Processing	3
ALLIED HEALTH	
Dental Assistant	12
Medical Laboratory Technology	6
Practical Nursing	21
Nurse Assistant	9
Surgical Technology	4
Occupational Therapy Assistant	3
Medical Records/Health Unit Coord.	6
Respiratory Therapy	3
Human Services Technician	5
Medical Assistant Education	4
SERVICES	
Child Care & Guidance Service	5
Apparel Design & Production	4
Building Care & Maintenance	3
Cosmetology	8
Food Service	22
TECHNOLOGY & TRADE	
Architectural Drafting	10
Civil/Highway Technician	4
Electronics Technology	17
Radio & Television Repair	4
Bio-Medical Equipment Technology	4
Electro-Mechanical Technology	3
Business Machine Repair	3
Robotics	3
Chemical Laboratory Technician	3
Mechanical Drafting	18
Fluid Power Technician	3
Telecommunications Systems Tech.	7
HVAC Technology	7
Major Appliance Repair	4
Automotive Body Repair	17
Auto Mechanics	27
Parts Sales & Service	9
Motorcycle Mechanics	3
Auto Machinist	3
Aircraft Mechanics	3
Commercial Art	7
Carpentry	18
Construction Electrician	11
Plumbing	4
Heavy Equipment Maintenance	4
Truck/Diesel Mechanics	16
Electrical Linework	3
Graphic & Printing Communications	10
Machine Shop Operations	19
Welding	23
Small Engine Mechanics	7
Millwork & Cabinetmaking	3
Industrial Maintenance & Repair	3
Truck Driving	5

SOURCE: MN State Board of Vocational Technical Education

* Minnesota has thirty-three publicly run vocational-technical institutes located throughout the state.

* All seventy-five programs listed above are offered in at least three and up to thirty separate locations.

TABLE 8.6: AVERAGE UNITS OF MICROCOMPUTERS PER BUILDING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1984



SOURCE: Market Data Retrieval, National School Market Index

UNITED STATES 8.3

1	**MINNESOTA** 13.7	18	Wyoming 8.8	35	Idaho 6.4
1	Arizona 13.7	19	Kentucky 8.3	36	Alabama 6.3
3	Florida 13.0	19	Michigan 8.3	37	Nebraska 6.2
4	Indiana 11.4	21	Massachusetts 8.2	37	Montana 6.2
4	Rhode Island 11.4	22	Wisconsin 7.9	37	Maryland 6.2
6	Connecticut 11.0	23	South Dakota 7.7	40	Louisiana 6.1
7	New York 10.7	23	Illinois 7.7	41	West Virginia 5.9
8	Alaska 10.5	25	Arkansas 7.6	42	Mississippi 5.8
9	New Jersey 10.4	26	Virginia 7.5	42	Kansas 5.8
10	Utah 10.3	26	California 7.5	42	South Carolina 5.8
11	Delaware 9.9	28	Oregon 7.4	45	Georgia 5.7
12	Washington 9.7	29	Ohio 7.1	46	New Hampshire 5.6
12	New Mexico 9.7	30	North Carolina 6.9	47	Vermont 5.4
14	Nevada 9.5	31	Iowa 6.8	48	North Dakota 5.3
15	Colorado 9.2	32	Oklahoma 6.7	49	Maine 4.9
16	Pennsylvania 9.0	32	Missouri 6.7	50	Hawaii 4.5
16	Texas 9.0	34	Tennessee 6.5		

* Minnesota shares the lead among states in the number of microcomputers per public school building.

* The prevalence of computers in Minnesota's schools is sixty-five percent above the national average.

* Rather than regional dominance of school computers, each area of the U.S. has a small group of states which are among the leaders.

* None of Minnesota's neighbors are above the national average in personal computers per school.

TABLE 8.7: NUMBER OF SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS PER THOUSAND RESIDENTS, 1982

		OVERALL RANKING
UNITED STATES	14.0	-
NORTHEAST		
Connecticut	23.2	1
Massachusetts	22.9	2
New Jersey	18.9	7
New Hampshire	15.8	9
New York	15.1	10
Vermont	14.2	16
Pennsylvania	13.9	17
Rhode Island	11.3	31
Maine	9.6	38
SOUTH		
Delaware	21.0	4
Maryland	20.5	5
Virginia	14.3	14
Texas	13.9	18
Oklahoma	11.7	29
Tennessee	10.5	32
Alabama	10.3	34
Georgia	9.8	36
North Carolina	9.6	38
Louisiana	9.5	40
South Carolina	8.3	43
Florida	8.0	45
West Virginia	7.7	46
Kentucky	7.0	48
Mississippi	6.4	49
Arkansas	6.0	50
NORTH CENTRAL		
MINNESOTA	14.8	11
Ohio	14.5	13
Michigan	13.8	19
Illinois	13.3	22
Missouri	12.8	25
Wisconsin	12.3	26
Indiana	10.6	31
Kansas	10.4	33
Iowa	9.8	36
North Dakota	9.4	41
Nebraska	8.9	42
South Dakota	7.5	47
WEST		
Colorado	22.5	3
Washington	19.2	6
California	18.5	8
New Mexico	14.7	12
Utah	14.3	14
Wyoming	13.6	20
Hawaii	13.4	21
Oregon	13.3	22
Alaska	13.1	24
Idaho	12.3	26
Arizona	12.0	28
Montana	9.9	35
Nevada	8.2	44

SOURCE: National Science Foundation

* Minnesota ranks eleventh among all states in the number of scientists and engineers per thousand residents.

* Within the North Central region, Minnesota is the leader in the relative abundance of scientists and engineers.

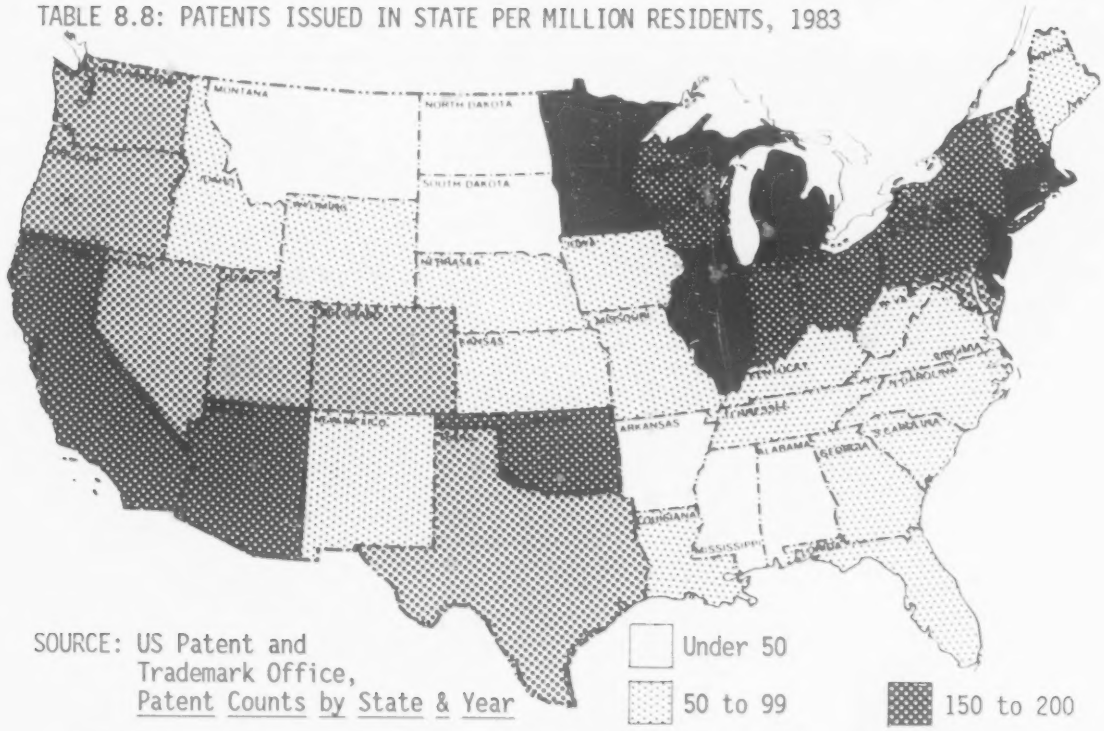
* Only two states in the North Central region (Minnesota is one of them) and sixteen altogether are above the national average in this measure.

* Seven of the top ten states in scientists and engineers per thousand residents are located along the North Atlantic seaboard.

* Of the fifteen states with less than ten scientists and engineers per thousand residents, nine are in the South.

* All of Minnesota's neighbors are in the bottom half of the rankings in this factor.

TABLE 8.8: PATENTS ISSUED IN STATE PER MILLION RESIDENTS, 1983



SOURCE: US Patent and Trademark Office, Patent Counts by State & Year

UNITED STATES 150

1	Delaware	371	17 Vermont	149	35 Nebraska 69
2	New Jersey	369	19 Colorado	146	35 Idaho 69
3	Connecticut	355	20 Rhode Island	132	37 Wyoming 68
4	Massachusetts	242	21 Nevada	130	37 Kentucky 68
5	**MINNESOTA**	**217**	22 Texas	121	39 Louisiana 60
6	Illinois	203	23 Washington	118	40 Georgia 59
7	Michigan	201	24 Utah	114	41 Maine 58
8	New Hampshire	193	25 Oregon	111	42 West Virginia 55
9	California	192	26 Iowa	97	43 Alabama 48
10	Ohio	192	27 Missouri	94	44 Montana 47
11	Pennsylvania	184	28 Virginia	87	45 South Dakota 41
12	Oklahoma	174	29 Florida	86	45 Arkansas 41
13	New York	170	30 Kansas	75	47 North Dakota 38
14	Arizona	169	30 Tennessee	75	48 Hawaii 29
15	Indiana	168	32 North Carolina	73	49 Mississippi 21
16	Wisconsin	162	32 South Carolina	73	49 Alaska 21
17	Maryland	149	34 New Mexico	71	

* Minnesota ranks fifth among states with 217 patents issued for every million residents.

* The rate of patents issued in Minnesota is more than double that of its southern and western neighbors.

* Inventions are concentrated in the Northeast and Great Lakes regions of the country, and low in the South and Great Plains areas.

* Minnesota leads its region in patents issued per million residents.

TABLE 9.1: INDICATORS OF RESIDENT STABILITY

	DATA YEAR	MINNESOTA	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES
Percent of Population Born in State Where Now Residing	1980	74.9	71.8	63.9
Percent of Population Residing in Same State Five Years Earlier	1980	92.7	93.0	90.2
Percent of Population Residing in Same House Five Years Earlier	1980	55.6	55.4	53.6
Percent of Year-Round Housing Units That Are Owner-Occupied	1980	71.7	68.8	64.4
Labor Turnover in Manufacturing: Total Separations per 100 Employees	1980	3.8	na	3.9
Divorce Rate (Per 1,000 Population)	1982	3.7	4.6	5.0
Percent of Population That Are Members of a Religious Faith	1984	65.7	54.1	51.8

SOURCES: US Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing
US National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the U.S.
US Dept of Commerce, Statistical Abstract of the United States
US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Handbook of Labor Statistics (Labor turnover series discontinued after 1980.)

* Minnesota fares better than the United States in each of the measures of resident stability.

* Minnesota leads the North Central region in all stability measures except the percent residing in the same state five years earlier.

* Three-fourths of all Minnesotans were born in the state, and over half have not moved from their residence in the last five years.

* Sixty-six percent of Minnesota's population are members of a religious faith, considerably higher than the fifty-four percent for the North Central region and the fifty-two percent found in the United States.

* A higher proportion of Minnesota housing units are owner-occupied than in either the North Central region or the United States.

* At 3.7 per thousand, Minnesota's divorce rate is substantially below the national and regional averages of 5.0 and 4.6, respectively.

* Data over the five-year period 1976 to 1980 (approximately one business cycle) indicates that labor turnover is slightly lower in Minnesota than in the United States.

* On average, only 3.8 percent of Minnesota's manufacturing workers terminate employment in the course of a year for either voluntary or involuntary reasons.

TABLE 9.2: DEATH RATES BY CAUSE OF DEATH, 1982

	DEATH RATE (per 100,000)		PERCENT DISTRIBUTION		LEADING AGE GROUPS AFFECTED
	US	MN	US	MN	
TOTAL	852.0	798.6	100.0	100.0	
Heart Disease	326.0	298.0	38.3	37.3	50+
Malignant Neoplasms (Cancers)	187.2	174.0	22.0	21.8	35+
Cerebrovascular (Strokes)	68.0	73.1	8.0	9.2	65+
Accidents	40.6	35.7	4.8	4.5	15-49
Obstructive Pulmonary	25.8	23.4	3.0	2.9	All
Pneumonia & Influenza	21.1	25.6	2.5	3.2	75+
Diabetes	14.9	13.5	1.7	1.7	65-74
Suicide	12.2	11.4	1.4	1.4	15+
Chronic Liver Disease	11.9	8.1	1.4	1.0	35-64
Arteriosclerosis	11.6	14.4	1.4	1.8	75+
Homicide	9.6	2.4	1.1	0.3	20-34
Other	123.1	119.0	14.4	14.9	

SOURCE: US National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States: Mortality

* The average life expectancy for Minnesotans is 76.2 years, compared with the U.S.average of 73.9, ranking Minnesota second among states.

* As suggested by its longer life expectancy, Minnesota's overall death rate is six percent lower than the United States average.

* The three leading causes of death - heart disease, cancer and stroke - account for more than two-thirds of the total in both the United States and Minnesota.

* Minnesota's death rate exceeds the U.S. average in only three of the ten leading causes of death: stroke (number 3), pneumonia & influenza (6), and arteriosclerosis (10).

* The three diseases which cause comparatively more deaths in Minnesota than in the nation are not common among those under sixty-five years of age.

* The two largest killers affecting the middle-aged and older population, heart disease and cancer, account for a lower proportion of total deaths in Minnesota than they do in the United States.

* Chronic liver disease, a common ailment of the middle-aged population, is much less prevalent in Minnesota than in the nation.

* Minnesota's rate of death by accident, the leading cause for those aged 15 to 49, is roughly equal to that of the United States.

* The death rate by homicide, which affects the 20-to-34 age group disproportionately, is much lower in Minnesota than in the rest of the country.

* At 9.5 per thousand live births, Minnesota's infant mortality rate is lower than the nation's 11.5 and ranks fifth best among all states.

TABLE 9.3: CRIME RATES BY TYPE (OFFENSES PER 100,000 POPULATION), 1984

	MINNESOTA	UNITED STATES	NORTH CENTRAL
TOTAL CRIMES	3,842	5,031	4,675
VIOLENT CRIME	211	539	459
Murder	1.8	7.9	6.0
Forcible Rape	25.3	35.7	32.9
Robbery	71	205	171
Aggravated Assault	113	290	249
PROPERTY CRIME	3,631	4,492	4,217
Burglary	991	1,264	1,104
Larceny-Theft	2,433	2,791	2,683
Motor Vehicle Theft	207	437	430

SOURCE: US Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States

* For all types of crime, the number of offenses committed per 100,000 population is lower in Minnesota than in the North Central region, which is in turn lower than that of the United States.

* Minnesota's overall crime rate is nearly twenty-five percent below that of the nation.

* Only five percent of all crimes committed in Minnesota are violent in nature: murder, rape, robbery and assault.

* The overall violent crime rate in Minnesota is less than half that of the nation.

* Both the United States and the North Central region have murder rates more than three times greater than the Minnesota figure.

* The incidences of aggravated assault and robbery, both violent crimes, are nearly three times higher in the United States than they are in Minnesota.

* Roughly sixty percent of all reported crimes in each area are of the larceny-theft type, the most minor of the offenses listed.

* Motor vehicle theft is twice as common in both the U.S. and North Central region as it is in Minnesota.

TABLE 9.4: CLIMATIC AVERAGES FOR MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL

Normal Daily Temperature (in Degrees Fahrenheit)

January Maximum	19.9	July Maximum	83.4
January Minimum	2.4	July Minimum	62.7

Relative Humidity

January Morning	73%	July Morning	80%
January Afternoon	66%	July Afternoon	54%

Annual Precipitation	26.4"	Average Wind Speed	10.5 mph
Annual Snowfall	48.9"	Annual Sunshine	57%
Heating Degree Days	8,007	Cooling Degree Days	150

Number of Days with Minimum Temperature Below 32 Degrees	156
Number of Days with Maximum Temperature Above 90 Degrees	15
Number of Days with Precipitation Above .01"	115

SOURCE: US Weather Bureau, National Climatic Data Center (Minneapolis-St. Paul averages cited, as not all data is available on a statewide basis. A heating or cooling degree day is each degree that the average temperature for that day is below or above 65 degrees, respectively. The annual summation of these degree days yields the given figure.)

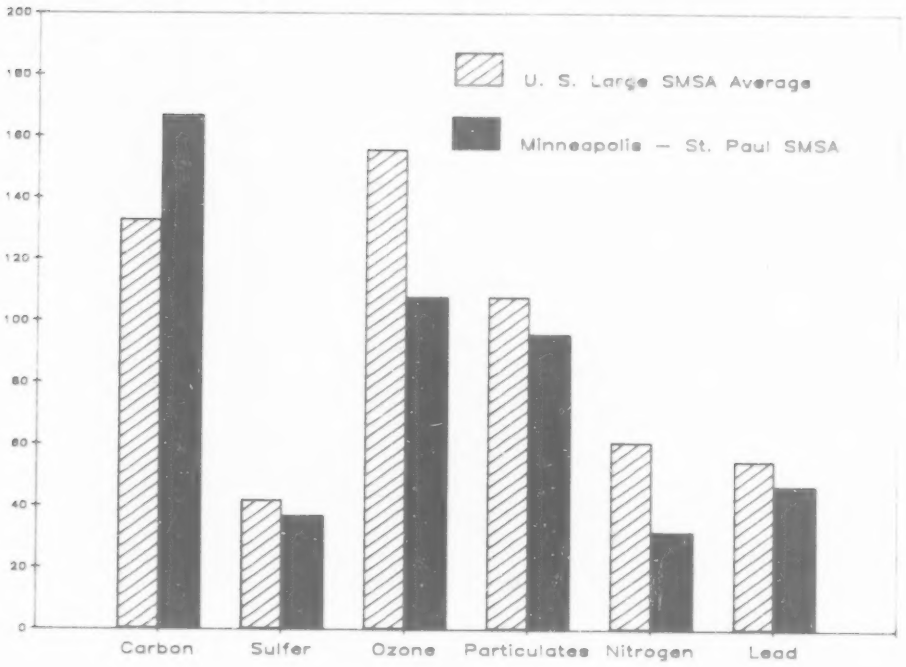
* Minnesota is characterized by four distinct seasons as the normal maximum temperature ranges from twenty degrees in January to eighty-three degrees in July.

* Summer is one of the more pleasant seasons in Minnesota as the normal low temperature in July is only sixty-three degrees and the afternoon humidity is just fifty-four percent.

* Minnesota receives sunshine fifty-seven percent of the time and has an average of 250 days, or more than two-thirds of the year, without any measurable precipitation.

* An average of only fifteen days when the temperature rises above ninety degrees mitigates the need for expensive air-conditioning in Minnesota.

TABLE 9.5: RATIO OF POLLUTANT CONCENTRATION TO AIR QUALITY STANDARD, 1983



	CARBON MONOXIDE	SULFUR DIOXIDE	OZONE	SUSPENDED PARTICULATES	NITROGEN DIOXIDE	LEAD
Minneapolis-St. Paul SMSA	167	37	108	96	32	47
U.S. Large SMSA Average	133	42	156	108	61	55

SOURCE: US Environmental Protection Agency, National Air Quality and Emission Trends Report (Data collected for twenty-seven largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas [SMSAs].)

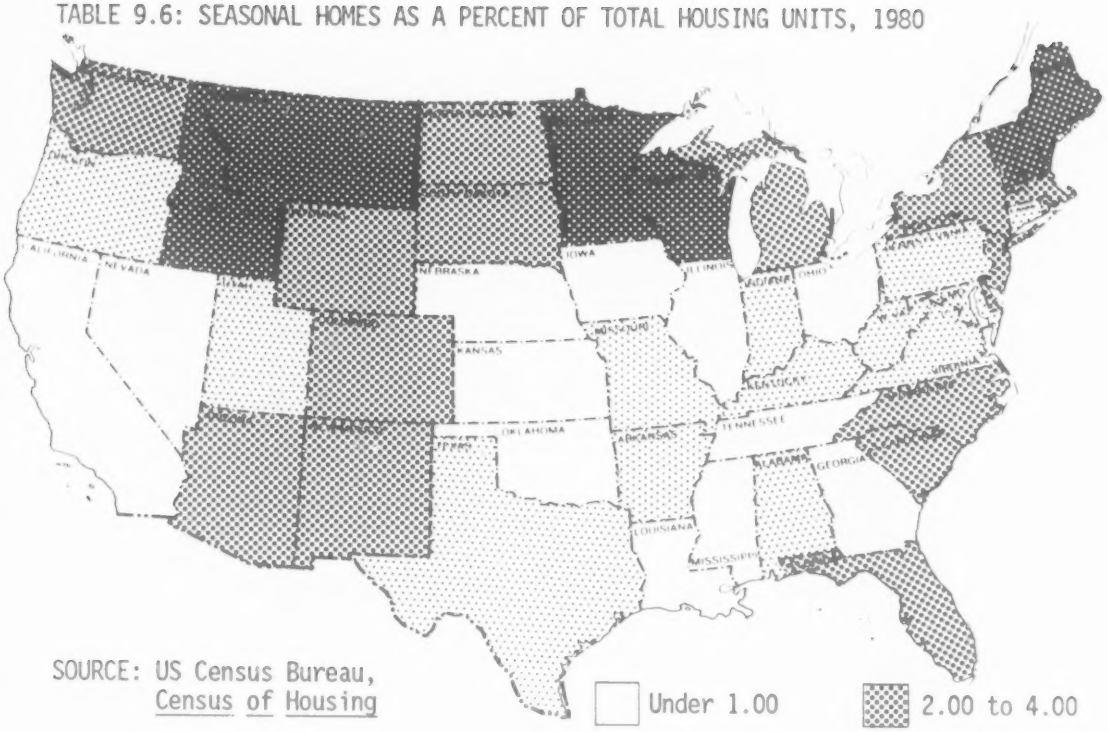
* Air quality in the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area exceeds the average of other large cities in five of the six measured pollutants.

* Of the twenty-seven urban areas surveyed, only two surpass Minneapolis-St. Paul in having lower than average concentrations in all six pollutants.

* Three pollutants in the Twin Cities area, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and lead, have concentrations of less than half the air quality standard.

* The ozone and nitrogen dioxide levels in the Minneapolis-St. Paul region are significantly below those found in other large metropolitan areas.

TABLE 9.6: SEASONAL HOMES AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL HOUSING UNITS, 1980



SOURCE: US Census Bureau,
Census of Housing

UNITED STATES 1.94%

1 Maine	14.71	18 Rhode Island	2.69	35 Virginia	1.10
2 Vermont	12.21	19 Florida	2.47	35 Arkansas	1.10
3 New Hampshire	9.62	20 New York	2.45	37 Kentucky	1.04
4 Wisconsin	5.95	21 North Dakota	2.38	38 Nebraska	0.98
5 Alaska	5.31	22 Washington	2.31	39 Iowa	0.89
6 MINNESOTA	**5.18**	23 North Carolina	2.27	40 Louisiana	0.85
7 Idaho	4.10	24 Colorado	2.14	41 Mississippi	0.83
8 Montana	4.09	25 Pennsylvania	1.89	42 Georgia	0.77
9 Arizona	3.97	25 Utah	1.89	43 Ohio	0.75
10 Michigan	3.94	27 West Virginia	1.53	44 Nevada	0.72
11 Delaware	3.56	28 Missouri	1.40	45 Oklahoma	0.68
12 Wyoming	3.11	29 Maryland	1.38	46 California	0.63
13 Massachusetts	3.08	30 Indiana	1.37	47 Tennessee	0.61
14 New Jersey	3.04	31 Connecticut	1.28	48 Hawaii	0.60
15 New Mexico	2.80	32 Texas	1.24	49 Kansas	0.50
15 South Carolina	2.80	33 Alabama	1.18	50 Illinois	0.39
17 South Dakota	2.71	34 Oregon	1.11		

* Seasonal homes, a measure of an area's recreational appeal, are more than twice as prevalent in Minnesota as in the nation.

* Minnesota ranks sixth in the U.S. and second among North Central states in the percent of its housing units which are seasonal.

* The top states in seasonal homes offer a combination of amenities which may include lakes, mountains, forests and beaches.

* Minnesota is located near states such as Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska which have a low percentage of seasonal homes.

TABLE 9.7: AVERAGE ROUND-TRIP COMMUTING TIME IN THIRTY LARGEST METRO AREAS, 1980

RANK		TIME	RANK		TIME
	US AVERAGE (all areas)	49.7 min.			
1	Milwaukee	42.7	16	Anaheim, CA	51.9
2	San Diego	43.1	17	Miami	52.1
3	**MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL**	**44.2**	18	Dallas	52.8
4	Tampa-St. Petersburg	45.1	19	Los Angeles	53.5
5	Phoenix	47.7	20	Atlanta	54.3
6	Riverside, CA	48.4	21	San Francisco	55.2
7	Denver	48.6	22	Newark	55.9
8	Cincinnati	49.3	23	Oakland	56.3
9	San Jose	50.2	23	Philadelphia	56.3
10	Pittsburgh	50.4	25	Baltimore	58.3
11	St. Louis	50.6	26	Houston	58.5
12	Seattle	50.8	27	Chicago	63.8
13	Detroit	51.3	28	Washington, D.C.	64.5
14	Cleveland	51.5	29	Nassau-Suffolk, NY	70.6
15	Boston	51.7	30	New York City	81.0

SOURCE: US Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing

* The average daily commuting time for workers in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area is 44.2 minutes, less than the average for all SMSAs.

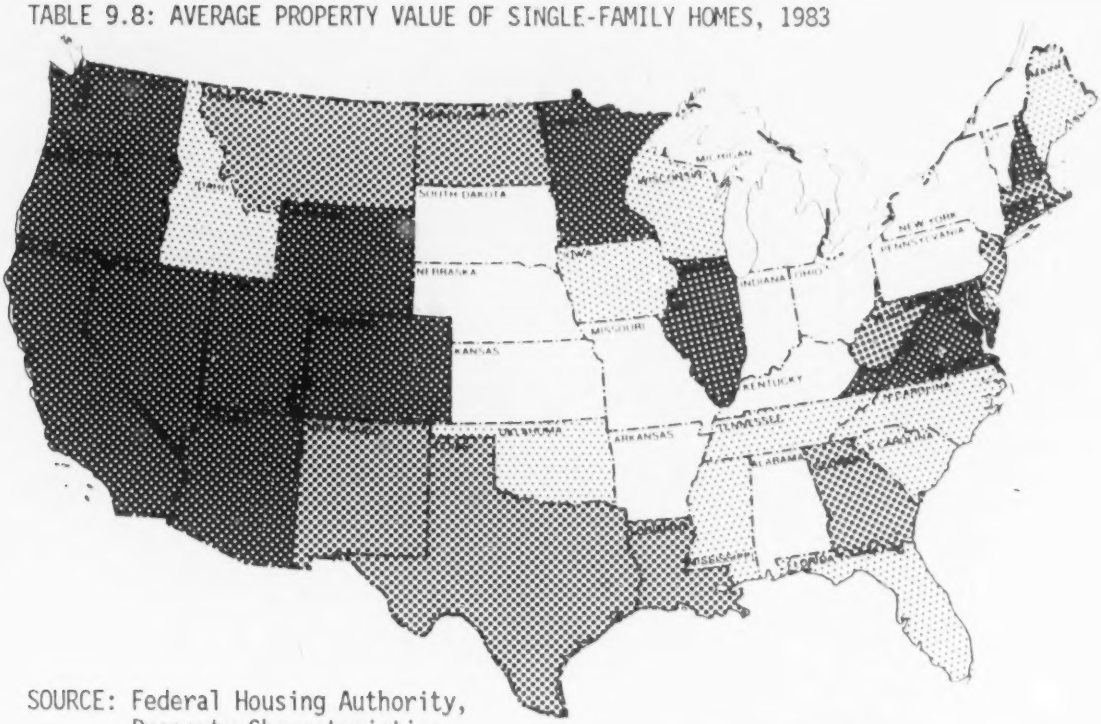
* The Twin Cities metropolis has the third shortest daily commuting time among large urban areas.

* Of the thirty largest metropolitan areas in the United States, only eight have an average commuting time below the national average.

* Among large metropolitan areas, all but one of those ranked in the top ten in average commuting time are less populated than Minneapolis-St. Paul.

* There is little geographic pattern to commuting times for metropolitan areas. Cities from all parts of the United States are found among those ranked at the top, as well as those near the bottom.

TABLE 9.8: AVERAGE PROPERTY VALUE OF SINGLE-FAMILY HOMES, 1983



SOURCE: Federal Housing Authority, Property Characteristics, One Family Homes

UNITED STATES $57,948

1 Hawaii	99,530	17 New Mexico	59,219	33 Rhode Island	52,008
2 California	78,604	18 Georgia	58,884	34 Maine	51,240
3 Nevada	75,398	19 Louisiana	58,259	35 Mississippi	51,033
4 Virginia	74,110	20 Texas	58,212	36 Iowa	50,000
5 MINNESOTA	**71,170**	21 West Virginia	56,716	37 Kansas	49,722
6 Colorado	70,606	22 North Dakota	56,585	38 Alabama	49,704
7 Wyoming	67,604	23 Massachusetts	55,969	39 New York	49,696
8 Maryland	66,565	24 Montana	55,589	40 Ohio	49,196
9 Utah	63,860	25 Oklahoma	54,888	41 Nebraska	48,575
10 Washington	62,995	26 North Carolina	54,677	42 Arkansas	48,158
11 Arizona	61,701	27 Delaware	53,614	43 Missouri	47,679
12 Oregon	60,880	28 Idaho	53.610	44 Pennsylvania	47,100
13 Connecticut	60,836	29 Tennessee	53,162	45 Michigan	46,333
14 Illinois	60,341	30 South Carolina	52,683	46 Kentucky	46,109
15 New Hampshire	60,201	31 Florida	52,371	47 South Dakota	44,731
16 New Jersey	59,233	32 Wisconsin	52,230	48 Indiana	43,421

(Information not available for the states of Alaska and Vermont.)

* Minnesota ranks fifth among states with a mean property value of $71,170, more than twenty percent above the national average.

* States with the highest property values are either located in the West (where the share of newer homes is greater) or have large urban centers.

TABLE 9.9: STANDARD OF LIVING INDEX FOR LARGEST METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1984

	STANDARD OF LIVING INDEX	DISPOSABLE INCOME INDEX	COST OF LIVING INDICES Total	Housing	Food	Other
1 Houston	113	123	110	117	103	107
2 Dallas	112	120	108	112	105	105
2 Nassau-Suffolk, NY	112	127	115	134	101	103
4 St. Louis	109	105	96	91	95	101
5 Denver	105	119	114	129	104	103
6 MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL	**104**	**107**	**103**	**115**	**96**	**95**
7 Cleveland	102	108	106	110	99	105
8 Seattle	100	114	114	122	103	112
9 Philadelphia	99	101	102	100	98	106
9 Milwaukee	99	105	106	122	94	94
9 Detroit	99	101	102	102	100	102
12 Tampa-St. Petersburg	97	92	95	89	96	101
12 Cincinnati	97	95	98	98	102	96
12 Pittsburgh	97	100	103	97	107	107
15 Atlanta	96	97	101	100	104	100
15 Chicago	96	111	115	131	100	106
17 Boston	95	109	114	139	94	97
18 Washington, D.C.	92	123	131	165	107	107
19 Baltimore	91	97	106	110	99	106
20 San Francisco	90	143	153	206	108	120
20 Miami	90	101	111	123	96	107
22 Phoenix	87	94	107	107	105	108
23 San Jose	86	126	140	192	101	104
24 Newark	83	116	133	171	108	105
25 Oakland	82	115	133	157	108	120
25 Los Angeles	82	110	128	166	95	105
27 Anaheim, CA	78	117	139	192	95	105
27 Riverside, CA	78	86	108	117	99	102
29 New York	74	107	133	160	112	114
30 San Diego	69	99	130	173	97	101

SOURCES: American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association, Inter-City Cost of Living Index; Rand McNally, Places Rated Almanac (The standard of living index is the difference between an area's relative cost of living and its relative median household disposable income, therefore adjusting after-tax income by prevailing price levels.)

* Of the thirty largest metropolitan areas in the U.S., only five have a higher standard of living than the Twin Cities.

* The Minneapolis-St.Paul area prices are three percent above the average for all metropolitan regions, but its disposable income is seven percent higher, creating an above-average living standard.

* Housing costs (including taxes and utilities) are above average in the Twin Cities, while prices for food and other items are below those of other metropolitan areas.

* The highest relative living standards are found in the central portion of the U.S. and the lowest in California and the East Coast, where costs greatly exceed income.